Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6. ..... WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1849. ..... NO. 13.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.
The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.
The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.
The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.
The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.
The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
☞Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N.C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.
☞Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

JOHN L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Brunswick.
☞Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, (Office in NIXON'S Basement,) Wilmington, N. C., will be grateful for any business entrusted to him. 29

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

S. P. GAUSE,

GROCER and Commission Merchant, North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
November 30, 1849. 12-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

G. & W. A. GWYER,

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture in all its varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, W. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
15 Wilmington, N. C.

Timber & Lumber Inspector.

WILLIAM J. PRICE, Jr., thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends, and begs leave to say to others, having Timber or Lumber for inspection, that he would be pleased to receive a share of their custom.
No exertions, on his part, will be spared to give the quickest possible despatch to all inspection entrusted to his care.
Oct. 12, 1849. 5-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE and Retail DEALERS in SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
8 Wilmington, N. C.

A Card.

BRYAN S. KOONCE having, on the 15th of October, 1849, associated with him in business UZZA MILLS, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of KOONCE & MILLS, at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
November 2, 1849. 8-3m

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal CASH advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.
☞Office on Front Street, near Market.

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON,	JOHN DAWSON,	OWEN FENNELL,
E. P. HALL,	O. G. PARSLEY,	A. L. PRICE,
GILBERT POTTER,	Dr. T. H. WRIGHT,	

44 Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.
Nov. 16—[10-tf

J. S. WILLIAMS,

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods Store, Market-street,
F 7 Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM T. J. VANN,

GENERAL Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce, such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will feel grateful for any patronage in the above line. All produce confided to his care will receive his prompt and personal attention.
Persons having produce for market, and not wishing to come themselves, would do well to send it to him, and at the same time inform him of it, through the mail or otherwise, and their business will be attended to just the same as if they were here in person.
November 23, 1849. 11

Drs. CHARLES DUFFY AND E. S. HUNTER,

HAVING entered into co-partnership, with the view of rendering mutual assistance, offer their professional services to the citizens of Onslow and the adjoining counties.
Richlands, August 13th, 1849. 52-tf

Hotchkiss' Vertical Water Wheel.

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
December 29, 1848. 16-1y

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *workman-like manner*.
May 17, 1849. 36-1y] S. R. ROBBINS.

Fashionable Tailoring.

H. S. KELLY, Having disconnected himself from V. R. PIERSON, would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the store on Front Street, 5 doors from Market Street, immediately opposite Dr. Bellamy's office, where he is prepared to carry on the **Tailoring Business**, in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest Fassions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness of fit not to be surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers and the public.
Oct. 5, 1849. 4-12m

A CARD.—The subscriber is now prepared to see his customers and friends, at the old stand, on North side of Market Street, next door below J. DAWSON & Co., where he will serve them up with any kind of a Hat or Cap that may be desired. My stock is unusually large, and will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH. A call from those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited. Prices to suit the times.
3 C. MYERS, Hatter.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. Pierson having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery Business, will, on Thursday next, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. SETH HOARD, on Front Street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity; all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming to the fashions of the season. V. R. PIERSON,
April 5, 1849. 30-1y] Agent for SETH HOARD.

WORSTED and Linen and French Embossed Table and Piano Covers. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

General Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County will, at the next term of said Court, (in December,) continue for two weeks. A majority of the Justices of the County are required to attend on Tuesday of the first week, for the purpose of appointing Superintendents of Common Schools for the ensuing year. By order. L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk.
September 21, 1849. 2-12t

NOTICE.—A special Term of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of Causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, in such cases made and provided.
Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not requried to attend. By order.
Teste, S. P. BUNTING, *Clerk*.
Nov. 23, 1849 11-tc
Chronicle copy till 4th Monday in Jan.

BUTCHERING BUSINESS.

DAVID F. McKINNEY, Agent for Messrs. POTTER & HALL, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps the best of Beef and other fresh meats for sale at the Market House. His stock is kept on a large pasture, and fed from the Rice Mill of Messrs. POTTER & HALL, and may always be depended upon as the very best this section of country can afford; none but a good article will be offered for sale.
Persons having good Beef cattle for sale, would do well to give him a call before selling, as the highest CASH prices will always be paid by him.
Nov. 30, 1849 12-tf

NOTICE.—On Wednesday the 26th day of December, 1849, will be sold, at the late residence of HARDY E. ROYAL, deceased, all the perishable property of said estate, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Stock, and fat Hogs, and a large quantity of Corn, Fodder, Peas, Potatoes, Farming Utensils, one road Wagon, one timber Wagon, one new Buggy and Harness, ox Carts and a variety of other articles. The crop of Turpentine and forty-seven **likely Negroes**, consisting of men, women and children; among which are good coopers, blacksmiths, &c.
Also, a large apartment of new household and kitchen Furniture of various descriptions. The sale will continue from day to. Terms of sale made known on the day.
MARIA ROYAL,
ALBERT R. HICKS, } *Executors.*
Nov. 30, 1849 12-3t

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,

Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the country generally, that they have taken the Store opposite the Chronicle Office, where their personal attention will be given to the repairing of every description of *Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Plated and Silver Ware*, all of which will be executed in a style of workmanship not surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.
In offering our services to the public, we feel satisfied that a trial is only requisite to secure the good will and a continuation of the patronage of all who may favor us in the foregoing undertaking.
N. B.—Having made arrangements at the North, we are enabled to keep for sale, at as *low* prices as any other establishment, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, fancy and other Clocks, with a variety of fine Jewelry, &c., too numerous to mention.
Wholesale and retail orders supplied at the shortest notice.
Oct. 19, 1849. 6-tf

Jewelry, Watches, & Fancy Goods.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the North, with an elegant assortment of goods in his line, and at extremely low prices, and would be happy to receive the calls of all such as are in want of any article usually kept in similar establishments. All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted to perform well. T. W. BROWN.
Oct. 19, 1849. 6-tf

Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

Supreme Court Reports.—Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to; and the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.
Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1849. 28-tf

Bound for the Gold Regions!—The subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.
Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.
To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.
All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay.
Wilmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS.

Fifty Negroes for sale. I shall expose to public sale, before the Court-house door in Tarborough, on Tuesday, the first day of January next, **50 likely Negroes**, (the property of Mrs. Delha M. Foreman,) consisting of boys, girls, men, women and children.
Terms—six months credit, with interest from date, the purchaser giving bond and surety before the delivery of the property. W. F. DANCY.
Tarboro', N. C., November 30th, 1849. 12-3t*

Negroes for Sale.—On the first day of January next, we will offer at public sale, at his late residence in Duplin county, four or five likely Negroes, belonging to the estate of WM. BONEY, dec'd.
TERMS—Six months, note with approved security.
JOHN W. BONEY, } Executors.
JOHN CARR.
Duplin county, Nov'r 30, 1849. 12-5t*

$125 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 2d of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.
Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of MOSES HAGENS, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.
The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.
I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.
Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.
GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 4-tf

$10 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, on Moore's Creek, in New Hanover county, some time in August last, a young negro man named GEORGE. Said negro is about 21 years of age, middle size, stout built, and dark colored. He is supposed to be still lurking in this neighborhood, or in that of Charles Henry, Esq., to whom his mother belongs.
The above reward, and the thanks of the subscriber, will be given to any person who will return the said negro to Moore's Creek, New Hanover co., } ANN MOORE.
November 2, 1849. } 8-tf

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED to the Jail of Onslow county, on Friday, the 2d instant, a negro man, who says his name is HANDY, and that he belongs to WILLIAM WRIGHT, of Duplin county. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
W. D HUMPHREY, Sheriff.
November 9, 1849. 9-5t

$50 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Wayne county, sometime in July 1848, a negro man named SAMPSON. Said SAMPSON is about 25 years of age, chunky built, very dark colored, and is well known in Wayne county, in which he is supposed to be still lurking
The above reward, and the thanks of the owner will be paid to any person returning the said negro to me, or lodging him in any Jail in the State, where I can get him.
An additional reward of $100 will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said negro.
J. R. HATCH.
Wayne county, N. C., Nov. 9, 1849 9-tf

Hotels, &c.

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.
The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.
His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 18495. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the **Rock Spring Hotel**, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the **London House**, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.
Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.
He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.
Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

J. A. SADLER'S HOTEL,

Charlotte, N. C. Having become owner of half of this property, I beg leave to say to my patrons, and the public generally, that it will still be kept open as a Hotel. The interior of this House has recently been fitted up in a style inferior to no establishment in this part of the country.
I will also on this occasion tender my sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have enjoyed, and promise, if the closest attention to business can retain the same, not to lose it.
Charlotte, Oct., 1849.—[10-4t] J. A. SADLER.

New Livery Stables.—Fire Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

LOST or Mislaid.—A note on ISAAC NORTHROP, payable to ISAAC TEACHEY, for fifty-seven dollars and eighty-four cents, ($57 84,) due 16th August, 1849, subject to a credit of twenty dollars, made 18th September, 1849.
All persons are hereby forewarned against trading for said Note. BONEY & CARR.
November 30, 1849. 12-3t*

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of CASHWELL & BLOSSOM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Joseph R. Blossom.
DAVID CASHWELL,
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct., 20, 1849. 7

NOTICE.—The subscribers respectfully request all those indebted to them on account of the late firm of KELLY & MCCALEBB, to call at the store of E. V. KELLY and settle their accounts and notes, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against the said firm will present them for payment. E. V. KELLY,
Nov. 2, 1849. 8-6t] A. B. MCCALEBB.

NOTICE.—The subscriber having disposed of his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, is desirous of closing his business immediately; and would call upon those having accounts unsettled with the late firm of Gray and Jones, as well as those in his debt, to settle immediately, as indulgence cannot be given. R. J. JONES.
November 16th, 1849.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle before the 1st day of February, or their accounts will be placed in other hands for collection.
Nov'r 15, 1849. 10-tf] R. J. HOWARD.

NOTICE.—This is to certify that I have invented a machine for picking off Ground Peas, and intend to connect a fan to it to clean them as they are picked off. And I intend, also, to get a Patent Right for it;—I therefore forewarn any person or persons from trespassing on my invention, under the penalty of the law.
The above invention has been lately experimented upon, and in 30 minutes picked off two bushels of Peas. There is no knowing how many it would pick off if the machine should be well attended to. DENNIS AMAN, Jr.
Onslow County, N. C., Oct. 18, 1849. 7-tf

LAND For Sale.—206 Acres of Land for sale, situated on Long Creek, adjoining the Lands of James Bourdeaux, J. Bunting, and others, known as the Rouse place, and lately owned by C. Hartz. For terms, apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE, or to JOHN G. BAUMAN, corner of Front and Market-sts. Wilmington, September 7, 1849 52-tf

Notice.—A Valuable Plantation for Sale.—The subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his possessions in Land. The plantation upon which he lives is situated on the West bank of the Northeast River, in New Hanover county, and contains 640 Acres, 150 Acres of which is under cultivation; the principal part of which is good swamp, well drained and well fenced. Upon said plantation is a good dwelling house and all necessary out-houses. Also, 200 Acres on the west side of the Railroad, and has upon it one tank of Turpentine trees, mostly young boxes.
Persons wishing to purchase good Land, and very cheap, come and examine for yourselves.
WILLIAM LAMB, Sen.
November 16, 1849. 10-4t*

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1850, the Plantation in Bladen county, lying on the west side of South River, and known as the late residence of JAMES ANDRES, deceased.
The Plantation contains about Eighteen Hundred and Fifty Acres, of which about Two Hundred and Fifty lie on South River, a part of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. On it there are a great many buildings, nearly new, with a good Saw and Grist Mill across a very good stream. The balance is Pine Land, well timbered, and convenient to the River and the Saw Mill. There are about two tasks of Turpentine Boxes on it.
Persons desiring particular information about the above Plantation, will please call on Maj. JAS. ANDRES, who will take pleasure in showing it to any person who wishes to look at it.
TERMS:—The purchaser will be required to give bonds with good security, payable one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale. JOHN C. WOOTEN,
Nov. 14th, 1849.—[10-7w] Clerk & Master.

Fruit Trees, &c.—The subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it; and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.
His Agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.
Dec. 22, 1848. 15-1y] THOS. H. FENTRESS.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.—The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM'S old stand, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military Fair Stitch*; also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters*, and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.
JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1849. 41-1y

TO STOCKHOLDERS in the Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co.—The President and Directors in the above Company have laid an instalment of 12½ per cent per share on the subscription of the Stockholders, to be paid on or before the 15th of December next.
The undersigned will be in Wilmington early in January next, for the purpose of accommodating the Stockholders in that place.
B. I. HOWZE,
Nov. 28, 1849 Treas'r. C. F. and D. R. Nav. Co. 11-3t

Mercantile.

More Gold Wanted! Under Mozart Hall.

JOHN KYLE respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. C. H. LIPPITT, under Mozart Hall, on Front Street, where he has for sale an entire new stock of Dry Goods, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, a portion of which are enumerated below:

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's Silk Shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do. Gansey overshirts;
Bl'k and Fancy Cassimeres;	do. Net Shirts & Drawers;
Blue, black and gray Sattinets;	do. Saxony wool Shirts and
Plain striped and gold mixed	Drawers;
Kentucky Jeans;	Superfine Red Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do. do.
Bl'k satin, silk, Velvet & other	Horse do. do.
Vestings;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Table and bird eye Diapers;
White, red and yellow Flannel;	8-4 brown damask do.
Rough and Ready Coats;	8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Sack and Overcoats;	Cotton and Russian Diapers;
Irish Linen and Lawns;	A large supply of Looking glas-
Carpeting, a large supply;	ses.
For Ladies Wear.	
Plain and plaid black Silks;	Colored Silk do.
Col'd, plaid and striped do.	Silk and thread Button, for la-
Plaid Tarlon's do.	dies dresses;
Cashmere do Casse;	Bonnet and Cap Ribbons;
do. de Lane;	Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Bombasine, large supply;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins;
French Robes Habits & Collars	Plaid and striped do.
Worked Fronts;	Jaconet and Cambric;
Plain and plaid Alpaccas;	Ladies colored Kid Gloves;
Blue and figured do.	do. do. Silk do.
Silk warp do.	do. superfine colored Cash-
Large sup. Thibet Shawls;	mere Hose;
do. woolen net do.	do. black Cashmere do.
do. Saxony woolen do.	do. do. worsted do.
do. waffle do.	Black & white Eng. silk Hose;
Black Merino do.	do. do. raw do.
Lady's and children's Hoods;	Children's worsted Boots;
Children's Polka Coats;	Bl'k, white & col'd cot'n Hose;
Muslin Shirts;	Misses' colored do.
Black silk and worsted Fringe;	

120 yards Carpetting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap*.
Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices*.
He would call the attention of country merchants to his stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can offer better bargains than they can get at any other store in this market.
Wilmington, N. C., October 5th, 1849. 4

Fall and Winter Goods.

S. & D. TELLER have just received, and are constantly receiving, a splendid assortment of all kinds of DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING; among them may be found a splendid assortment of Silks; French Merinos; Colored Flannels, for lady's Sacks; Muslin de Laines; Carpets; Oil Cloths; Alpaccas; with a great many other articles in their line, too numerous to mention, which the public are invited to call and examine.
Ladies are particularly invited to call and see their splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS. Sept. 14. 4tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully notifies the public that he is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS, and that he is determined to sell them as cheap as can be bought at any other house in the place. His stock consists in part of

1,600 sacks (large size) Liverpool Salt,	
3,500 bushels Turk's Island do.	
86 bbls. Rectified Whiskey,	
12 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey, 12 years old,	
21 do. do. Apple Brandy,	
26 do. do. New England Rum,	
1 cask Cherry Bounce,	
1 hhd. Jamaica Rum,	
3 casks Cognine Brandy,	
10 barrels Cider Vinegar,	
5 hhds. Cuba and 3 do. New Orleans Molasses,	
60 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee,	
27 barrels Brown Sugar,	
29 kegs Nails, assorted sizes,	
bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,	
barrels Copperas, Salts, and Salt Petre,	
Rice, Nutmegs, and Cheese,	
13,000 lbs. Bacon Hams, Sides, and Shoulders,	
220 pieces handsome Prints,	
8 Indigo Cotton Osnaburgs,	
3 do. 3-4 Fayetteville Sheeting,	
Blue Homespun, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys,	
Linseys, and Negro Blankets,	
1,000 bunches Spun Cotton, from 5 to 12,	

With almost every article that is necessary to make a complete assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.
Persons in want of goods may rest assured that he can sell them as cheap as can be bought in the place.
OWEN HOLMES.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1849.

NEW STORE.

E. V. KELLY, of the late firm of KELLY & MCCALEBB, begs to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he has resumed the mercantile business in the town of Wilmington, and has just opened, at his new stand, on the corner of Water and Princess Streets, an entire new stock of Family Groceries, Farming Utensils, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., consisting in part of the following Ding articles:

Dry Goods.	
Calicoes;	Sattinetts;
Cassimeres;	Vestings;
Marlboro' Stripes;	
Red and white Flannels;	
Bed Ticks;	Apron Checks;
Linseys;	Kerseys;
Bleached and brown Shirtings	
and Sheetings;	
Blankets;	Cambrics;
Hosiery;	Guernsey Shirts;
Jaconet and cross barred Mus-	
Bleached and brown Drill; [lin;	
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.;	
Head do. [Yarn;	
Turkey red and blue Cotton	
Groceries.	
Canal Flour, bbls. and ½ bbls.;	
Mess and Prime Pork;	
Imitation English Cheese;	
Goshen Butter;	Olive Oil;
Chocolate;	Cloves and Mace;
Cinnamon and Nutmegs;	
Pepper and Spice;	
Race and ground Ginger;	
Cayenne Pepper;	
Rio, Laguyra, and St. Domingo,	
and Java Coffee;	
Crushed, pulverized, clarified,	
and Porto Rico Sugars;	
Hull & Son's Candles;	
Colgate's best brown Soap;	
Fancy Soaps;	
Tobacco of all qualities;	
Powder and Shot;	
Indigo and fig Blue;	
Spanish Brown;	
Brimstone and Sulphur;	
Camphor and Saltpetre;	
Alum;	Saleratus;
Mrs. Miller's, Outcalt's, and	
Lorillard's Scotch Snuff;	
Mrs. Miller's Macoboy do.	
Hardware and Cutlery.	
Table Knives and Carvers;	
Pocket, speying, shoe, and	
butcher Knives;	
Stock and rim Locks;	
Closet do.	
H. and I. Hinges;	
Butt do.	Screws;
Collins', Bradley's, and Sim-	
mons' Axes;	Hammers;
Squares;	Files; Braces;
Smoothing Irons;	Rat Traps;
Coopers' Adzes and Axes;	
Dowelling Bitts;	
Pad, chest, till, and cupboard	
Locks;	Hoes;
Manure Forks;	
Shovels and Spades;	
Long handle Shovels;	
Curry Combs;	
Britannia Tea and Table	
Spoons;	Candlesticks;
Whitewash, Scrub, Dusting,	
and Shoe Brushes;	
Bed Cords;	Nails;
Leading Lines;	Coffee Mills;
Hair, Brass, and Wire Seives;	
Ovens;	Spiders; Pots;
Kettles; Saucepans;	Blacking;
Shoe Thread;	Shot Pouches;
Molasses' Gates;	
Pewter Faucets;	
Reap Hooks;	Mouse Traps;
Augers;	Slates;
Wood and Hand Saws.	
Wood Ware.	
Cedar and painted Tubs;	
do. Churns;	
Brass and iron bound and	
painted Buckets;	
Washboards;	Sugar Boxes;
Flour and Sugar Buckets;	
Nests' Measures;	
Varnished Keelers;	
Cocoa Dippers;	Barrel Covers;
An assortment of Baskets.	
Liquors.	
Rectified and Old Rye Whis-	
N. E. Rum; [key;	
Cognine Brandy;	
Malaga, Port, Madeira, and	
Malmsley Wines.	
Bread.	
Soda, Wine, Milk and Lemon	
Biscuit;	
Butter, Sugar, Soda and Milk	
Crackers.	
Clay Pans;	
Jugs and Jars, all sizes;	
Churns;	
Stationery.	
Blank Books;	Pass Books;
Letter, Foolscap, and Bill Pa-	
per;	Spelling Books;
Steel pens, Quills, and Ink.	
Painting Utensils.	
A large assortment of Ploughs,	
of various patterns;	
Trace Chains;	Straw Cutters;
Corn Shellers;	Corn Mills.
&c. &c.	

And various other articles too numerous to mention all of which he offers for sale at a small profit.
November 2, 1849. 8-tf

PREPARED GUANO.—Farmers, Planters, and Market Gardeners, are respectfully informed that the above celebrated fertilizer is admitted, by practical farmers and others who have used it repeatedly throughout the United States and West Indies, on every variety of vegetables and articles usually raised in the different States, to be the cheapest, most durable, and fertilizing Manure—whose certificates recommending its use, in pamphlet form, with directions, can be had gratis. It destroys worms, insects, and flies, and prevents

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1849.

☞We are requested to call attention to the advertisement of Gen. L. H. MARSTELLER, Clerk of New Hanover County Court, which states that the next term of said Court, commencing in this town on next Monday will be continued for two weeks.

An extra term of New Hanover Superior Court will commence on the fourth Monday in January next. See advertisements under head "General Notices," first page.

Launch.

The "*John Dawson*," a beautiful Brig of 250 tons burthen, named in honor of a most worthy dry goods merchant of this town, was launched from the Ship Yard of Messrs. S. BERRY & SONS, of this place, on Monday last. The launch in itself, was a very pleasing sight, rendered still more so by the hope that such sight might not in future be so rare as it has heretofore been. We can see no reason why vessels might not be built at this place as well and as cheap as at any point in the Union. In the abundance and quality of our timber for the purpose, we are unrivalled. Messrs. BERRY assure us that they are willing to contract for vessels on as favorable terms as any other builders. They have now an order for a schooner, the keel for which will be laid in about two weeks. We bid God speed to every branch of productive industry, upon which the permanent prosperity of a town or State so much depends.

The extreme length of the "*John Dawson*" is 102 feet; length of keel, 93 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet, and depth of hold 10 feet 6 inches. Her draft of water when full will be about 11 1-2 feet. Her timbers are of live oak and cedar; her decks and planking of yellow pine. She is copper fastened, and will be coppered.

THE MESSAGE.—Owing to the failure of the House to effect an organization, as late as Tuesday, we have not yet received the Message, nor do we think it possible that it can be received here before Saturday, if then. From the result of the ballotings for Speaker, we feel convinced that neither of the regular nominees—Messrs. COBB, and WINTHROP—can be elected. Perhaps some compromise may be effected;—indeed, an organization, if accomplished at all, must be the result of compromise.

The Thirty-First Congress.

Conformably to the Constitution of the U. States, the 31st Congress commenced its first session at Washington City, on Monday last, the 3d inst. At 12 o'clock, Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, Vice President of the United States, and ex-officio President of the Senate, took his seat, and called the Senate to order. Forty-one Senators appeared in their seats. All the old officers officiated. The credentials of Hon. HENRY CLAY and Hon. JAMES SHIELDS were presented, and they were sworn in, and took their seats as Senators from the States of Kentucky and Illinois respectively. After passing a resolution to inform the House of their organization, the Senate adjourned.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the House of Representatives was called to order by THOMAS J. CAMPBELL, Esq., Clerk of the House of Representatives of the 30th Congress, who proceeded to call the roll, when it appeared that 223 members had answered to their names, being all the members of the House with the exception of the following, who were absent: A. H. SHEPHERD, THOMAS B. KING, N. J ALSTON, MEREDITH P. GENTRY, Feds; and DAVID HUBBARD and ALBERT G. BROWN, Democrats: and W. JULIEN, Free Soil Fed. Dr. NES, Fed., of Pennsylvania, about whose ability to be present there was some doubt, made his appearance. All the above, with the exception of Messrs. KING and JULIEN, arrived on Monday night. So that the House would be nearly complete.

There being a quorum, the House proceeded to vote for a Speaker, *viva voce*.

The roll having been called in alphabetical order, the following appeared to be the result of the ballots:

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia,	103
Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts,	96
Mr. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania,	8
Mr. Meredith P. Gentry, of Tennessee,	6
Mr. Horace Mann, of Massachusetts,	2
Mr. James Thompson, of Pennsylvania,	1
Mr. Chauncey F. Cleveland, of Connecticut,	1
Mr. James A. Seddon, of Virginia,	1
Mr. James L. Orr, of South Carolina,	1
Mr. David T. Disney, of Ohio,	1
Mr. Joseph M. Root, of Ohio,	1
	221

The following is the vote in detail:

For Mr. Cobb—Messrs. Albertson, Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bissell, Bocock, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, William J. Brown, Buel, Burt, Cable, George A. Caldwell, Carter, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Colcock, Daniel, Dimmick, Disney, Dunham, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Haralson, Harlan, Harmanson, Isham G. Harris, S. W. Harris, T. L. Harris, Hibbard, Hongland, Holliday, Howard, Inge, A. Johnson, R. W. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, Job Mann, Mason, McClernand, McDonald, McDowell, McLanahan, Robt. M. McLane, McMullin, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Miller, Millson, Morris, Morse, Olds, Orr, Parker, Peaslee, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stetson, Strong, Sweetzer, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, William Thompson, Venable, Walden, Waldo, Wallace, Welborn, Wentworth, Whittlesey, Wildrick, Wood, and Young.

For Mr. Winthrop—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Andrews, Ashmun, Baker, Bennett, Bokee, Bowie, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Burrows, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, Caldwell, Calvin, Casey, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Corwin, Deberry, Dickey, Dixon, Duer, Duncan, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Goodenow, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Hebard, Henry, Houston, Hunter, Jackson, James L. Johnson, Kerr, Daniel P. King, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Levin, Horace Mann, Marshall, Matteson, McGaughey, McKissock, Finis E. McLean, Meacham, Moore, Morehead, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Ogle, Otis, Outlaw, Phoenix, Pitman, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Roso, Rumsey, Sackett, Schenck, Shermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Spalding, Sprague, Stanly, Thaddeus Stevens, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Watkins, White, Williams, and Wilson.

For Mr. Wilmot—Messrs. Allen, Booth, Durkee, Giddings, Howe, King of New York, Root, and Tuck.

For Mr. Gentry—Messrs. E. C. Cabell of Florida, Hilliard, Morton, Owen, A. H. Stephens, and Toombs.

For Mr. Mann, of Massachusetts—Messrs. Campbell and Crowell.

For Mr Thompson, of Pennsylvania—Mr. Cleveland.
For Mr. Cleveland, of Connecticut—Mr. Peck.
For Mr. Seddon—Mr. Woodward.
For Mr. Orr—Mr. Holmes.
For Mr. Disney—Mr. Doty.
For Mr. Root—Mr. Wilmot.

One hundred and eleven being necessary to a choice, and no gentleman having received that number of votes, the House again proceeded to ballot. Three more ballotings were had, without any change, except that Mr. COBB received 102 instead of 103 votes, which difference was occasioned by Mr. ORR, of So. Carolina, changing his vote from Mr. COBB to Mr. SEDDON, of Virginia. Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, was the caucus candidate of the Democrats, and Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, the candidate of the Federalists.

It will be observed, that while 223 members answered to their names, only 221 votes were cast.—This, we suppose, arose from the fact that of the 223, two were delegates from the Territories of Oregon and Minesota, who have no vote upon questions before the House.

Later from Washington—No Election of Speaker.

By a telegraphic dispatch in the Charleston Courier, dated "Washington, Dec. 4—6.15, P. M.," we learn that the House of Representatives has again adjourned without electing a Speaker. On the 10th ballot 224 votes were polled. COBB received 99; WINTHROP 97; WILMOT 9; GENTRY 6; Scattering 13.

RAPID SAILING.—The packet ship Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on the 5th ult., in 13 days from Philadelphia. This almost rivals her steam namesake of CUNARD'S line.

The Greensboro' Convention.

We learn from the Greensboro' Patriot, of the 1st instant, that the delegates to the Greensboro' Railroad Convention assembled in the Presbyterian Church in that place on the 29th ult., at 11 o'clock A. M. The meeting was temporarily organized by calling GEORGE DAVIS, Esq., of Wilmington, to the Chair, and appointing Mr. RABOTEAU, of Raleigh, and Mr. CALDWELL, of Guilford county, Secretaries. Upon a call being made for delegates, it was found that over one hundred and fifty were in attendance. The following counties were represented: Alamance, Buncombe, Brunswick, Burke, Craven, Caswell, Chatham, Cabarrus, Cherokee, Davidson, Guilford, Johnston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, McDowell, New Hanover, Northampton, Orange, Rowan, Rockingham, Randolph, Rutherford, Wayne, Wake—in all, twenty-four counties. Petersburg, Va., and also the Petersburg Railroad Company, and the Greenville and Roanoke Railroad Company, were represented.

Hon. CALVIN GRAVES, of Caswell, was elected President of the Convention; Hon. R. M. SAUNDERS, Dr. FREDERICK J. HILL, Hon. JOHN W. ELLIS, Col. JOHN MCLEOD, Gen. JOHN G. BYNUM, and Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, Vice Presidents; and C. C. RABOTEAU, of Wake, and D. F. CALDWELL and F. SWAIM, of Guilford, Secretaries.

It appeared that the actual amount of unconditional subscriptions to the work, so far, had been $190,000, which was raised to $204.000 before the adjournment of the Convention. A Committee appointed to take into consideration the best plan for securing the subscription of the balance of the million required by the charter, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That as soon as the Company shall be duly organized, it shall be both expedient and proper that the President and Directors shall cause the proper surveys and estimates to be made, and the Road to be put under contract on the entire route—commencing at the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, where the same passes over Neuse River, in the county of Wayne, *via* Raleigh, and thence by the most practicable route *via* Salisbury, in the county of Rowan, to the town of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg.

Resolved further, That the President and Directors, in letting out the contracts for work and materials, shall in all cases give a preference to such stockholders as may propose or desire to become contractors.

Resolved further, That it is highly important and necessary that the whole of the unsubscribed capital of one million should be subscribed before the adjournment of this Convention, and that a subscription be forthwith opened for that purpose.

JOHN A. GILMER, Esq., of Guilford, submitted the following agreement, to be entered into by way of securing the stock in the Road, viz:

Whereas, only a part of the One Million of individual subscriptions to the North Carolina Railroad Company required is taken:

Whereas, the purpose of this agreement is to take and secure the balance of the One Million of said individual stock, not already subscribed, and to be subscribed by others:

We, the undersigned, interchangeably agree with each other and said Company, to take each the one-hundredth part of the said balance of the said individual stock:

This agreement to be binding on none, unless one hundred persons or companies subscribe the same, or the entire amount be made up:

Each person or company to be at liberty to subscribe as many shares of the hundred as he or they please, and bound for no more than his or their subscriptions.

November 29, 1849.

J. M. Morehead; Fred. J. Hill: Geo. W. Mordecai: Wm. Boylan, (by G. W. Mordecai:) John McLeod: J. W. Thomas: C. S. Brown: C. S. Brown and H. James: Dibble & Brothers: John E. Patton: T. McDonald: O. G. Foard and J. F. Foard; Samuel Kerr: Jonathan W. Field & Co.: Dabney Cosby; Joel McLean & Co.: C. P. Mendenhall & Co.; Sasser, Griswold & Co.: Alexander McRae: John B. Lord: John A. Gilmer: D. L. Swain: J. H. Jenkins: John I. Shaver: Peter Adams; C. L. Hinton and T. Miller; J. O. Watson, (by C. L. Hinton;) John D. Hawkins, (by Geo. W. Mordecai:) Richard Smith and R. M. Saunders; W. W. Avery and Joseph J. Erwin; H. C. Jones and H. L. Richards: John H. Webb; R. J. Ashe; J. M. Dick & Co.: A. J. DeRosset, Jr.; P. K. Dickinson; Charles Mock, (by J. W. Thomas and T. McDonald:) O. G. Parsley; J. A. Mebane & Co.: Hoover & James; J. F. McCorkle; Mebane & Carrigan; John Hunt & Co., (by J. A. Gilmer;) Charles L. Torrence; W. J. Bingham & Co.: Benton Field; James W. Doak & Co.; J. M. Coffin; Simpson & Gibson.

[The above names were obtained at different stages of the subsequent proceedings, but are here inserted in full to the number of 51.]

Gen. SAUNDERS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is expedient to make a further appeal to the people of the State to take such an amount as may be necessary, in addition to the sums already subscribed, to make up the One Million of Dollars as provided for by the charter; and for this purpose, that Railroad Conventions be held in each of the counties through which the Railroad is expected to pass—from Goldsboro', in Wayne county, to Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, and in such contiguous counties as may be friendly disposed towards the great undertaking.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of eleven be appointed by the President, to prepare and publish a public address, designating the times and places of holding the proposed Conventions; and that as many members of this body be invited to attend as may find it convenient and practicable.

Messrs. SAUNDERS, MCRAE, GRISWOLD, MCLEOD, SWAIN, GRAHAM, TROLLINGER, J. M. MOREHEAD, THOMAS, LORD, FOX, and BARRINGER, were appointed the Committee under the second resolution as above.

The Convention adjourned at 10 o'clock on Friday evening, the 30th, having been in session two days.

During the sitting of the Convention, a letter was received from S. MOYLAN FOX, Engineer of the Buncombe Turnpike Road, calling attention to a scheme for a Railroad from Salisbury to the Tennessee line. The letter was read and laid on the table. Previous to the adjournment, a resolution of thanks to the officers was passed, and also one ordering the publication of the proceedings in the papers of the State.—We believe we have given the substance of them, at least everything of interest. As we are, at the present writing, awaiting the receipt of the President's message, our limits will not allow us to give more.

We notice that the proceedings of this Convention are *ordered* to be published in the papers of the State. Does the Convention intend to *pay* for the publication, that they make the request in such peremptory and uncourteous terms? Not a whit more than do hundreds of other bodies who *order* the publication of their proceedings in a similar manner. For our own part, we are always ready and willing, of our own accord, to lay before the public all matters of interest or importance, but we hope that we will not be adjudged wanting in courtesy or good feeling, when we add that all "*orders*," to ensure attention, must be accompanied by the cash. In calling attention to this matter, it is by no means our wish to reflect particularly upon the Greensboro' Convention; it has merely followed a common usage, and it is against that usage that our remarks are directed. It is hardly fair that a branch of business which, generally speaking, receives a worse support than any other in the State, should be made the pack-horse of all others, and be *ordered* to render gratuitous services, without even the courtesy of a request.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—While two sons of JOHN M. DESAUSSAURE, Esq., of Camden, S. C., were out shooting on the morning of the 1st inst., the eldest, aged 17 years, was shot by the accidental discharge of his younger brother's gun. He died before noon on the same day.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire occurred at Baton Rouge, La., on the 24th ult., which destroyed property estimated at about seventy thousand dollars.—There was but very little insurance.

The Subject of a State Convention.

The Hillsboro' Democrat differs from our opinion expressed a week or two since, namely: that a Southern State Convention, irrespective of party, could not be held in this State, or, if held, that it would be destitute of that moral power, without which it would be worse than useless. In a matter of this kind, no demonstration at all is far preferable to such an one as this, which could only be effectual in revealing the the weakness of the land, by exposing the differences which exist among her sons. That a large number of Whigs in this State occupy the proper ground upon this question, we cannot doubt—that some of them even are in favor of some demonstration of the kind advocated by the Democrat, we are willing to believe—but all this does in no wise shake our faith in the accuracy of our previously expressed opinion. The Editor of the Democrat cannot have forgotten the last session of the North Carolina Legislature. He cannot have forgotten the honestly felt and openly expressed opposition of many leading Whigs to Mr. Badger, on account of his opinions and actions upon this subject; yet to what did all this opposition amount when the time for action had arrived? How rapidly did it vanish under the lash of party discipline. Mr. Badger, although holding views upon the slavery question considered highly objectionable by some of the best men of his own party, was able to command the whole vote of that party, and secured his election by a majority equal to the Whig preponderance in the Legislature. We believe that things are now pretty much the same as they were then. To be sure, some few papers of the Whig party in the State have ventured to differ from the wire-workers, but what of that, their number and influence is comparatively small—and even they would be very far from fraternizing with Democrats upon any question, even while admitting that the Democrats occupy the proper position upon such question. It is true that Messrs. CLINGMAN and MANGUM have at length "come out" "right" upon the slavery question, yet did that prevent Mr. CLINGMAN from voting for WINTHROP for Speaker, a man who voted for the Wilmot Proviso and all kindred measures?—That it did not, a reference to the detailed vote will show. Again: Let our friend of the Democrat only take another look at the article from the Wadesboro' Argus on this subject, which he comments upon in the next column of his paper to that in which reference is made to our opinion. He will see that the Editor of the Argus regards the idea of a Convention with something akin to contempt; as a matter with which, as a Whig, he will have nothing to do. And yet the Argus is a paper distinguished by its general good sense and moderation, at least so far as its party associations will admit of the display of these qualities. Unquestionably it expresses the views of a considerable portion of its party. We regret, as much as the Democrat possibly can do, the existence of such a state of things, but still we cannot hide from ourselves the conviction which is inevitably forced upon us, that it does exist. The first step towards effecting any good upon this, as upon other matters, is to understand the facts of the case thoroughly, and to discard every species of self-deception, however consonant with our feelings, and look the truth boldly in the face, little as we may relish the aspect of affairs. The only feasible way to obtain any useful action upon the subject, is to MAKE THE STATE DEMOCRATIC. Every Southern State that has declared for the Democrats, has taken a decided stand in regard to the slavery agitation.

HENRY CLAY AT BALTIMORE.—Hon. HENRY CLAY, on his way through Baltimore last week, was honored with a public reception, upon which occasion he made a speech. He expressed his opinion that both sections of the country were practically wrong upon the slavery question, or rather in the present excitement growing out of its agitation, inasmuch as the question properly settles itself. He spoke in terms of enthusiasm of the union of the States and the necessity of its preservation—deprecating every attempt that might tend to weaken the bonds now uniting the different members of the confederacy.

HON. GEORGE MCDUFFIE.—We learn from the Lawrenceville (S. C.) Herald, that Mr. MCDUFFIE'S health continues to decline, and that it is impossible that he can live much longer.

SIGNIFICANT.—While Mr. CLAY was in New York, an assemblage of some six thousand persons gathered around the house in which he was staying, to bid him welcome and to hear him speak. A call for three cheers for HENRY CLAY was warmly responded to, while a similar one for ZACHARY TAYLOR was received with hisses, without a single mark of approbation in that vast crowd. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—The emigration to the United States from the single port of Bremen this year, has amounted to more than 57,000 persons, 8,000 of whom have sailed within the last month.

☞GODEY'S Lady's Book, for January, 1850, is on our table. It looks very pretty, and no doubt will please the ladies. So far as artistical and mechanical execution is concerned, it cannot well be surpassed.

BLACKWOOD, for November, is received. We shall read it when we have time.

FIRE IN CHARLESTOWN.—A fire occurred at Charlestown, Mass., on the 26th ult., which destroyed property to the amount of $50,000.

THE COLUMBUS TO BE WITHDRAWN.—The Charleston Courier says:—"We understand that this pioneer steam propeller, which has been running with great regularity and success between this city and Philadelphia, has been withdrawn from the line, and will pass into other hands."

A few days since, we noticed that the Northerner and Southerner were to be withdrawn, but it seems the negotiation failed, and they have resumed their trips. We presume but little travel will hereafter be diverted from the Railroad lines by the ocean steamers.

From the Mosquito Territory—Destruction of a Village by Americans.

By the arrival at New York of the brig Marian Gage, the Herald has received a letter from a correspondent, giving an account of the destruction of the Mosquito village of Quamantla by the crew of an American vessel which had been wrecked on the coast, and had been plundered by the natives. On the 29th of August, the American brig M. C. Draper was wrecked one hundred miles north of the mouth of the San Juan River, through the villainy of the pilot. Finding it impossible to save her, she was abandoned by the crew and passengers, who camped ashore. A part went to a place some thirty miles distant to get a vessel, and on their return found that their camp had been attacked and plundered.—Capt. DRAPER, the commander of the wrecked vessel, sent word to Quamantla that if restitution was not made in three days he would attack the village, which, not being made, the people of the ship attacked and burned the village, which was abandoned at their approach; it was totally destroyed. Considerable excitement has been created by this affair.

U. S. TREASURY.—The amount of deposites in the different United States Treasury depositories, on the 26th ult., was $7,966,320 80; of which $3,599,663 were in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and $1,396,091 in that of Philadelphia, besides $841,150 in the U. S. Mint in the latter City.

TREASURY ESTIMATES.—The Union of Wednesday says: "A document which was printed at the favorite office of the *Republic*, was yesterday laid upon the desks of all the members. It contains the estimates of the treasury, prepared under a former resolution of Congress. It fills 252 pages, and is full of interesting statistics. We lay before our readers, this morning, the report from the Secretary, which introduces the details, and shall postpone any other extracts, or any commentaries which it is calculated to produce. We have not had an opportunity of revising it very carefully; but if its various proposed appropriations shall correspond with one item only which we have considered, it is a startling document, and we are not surprised at the alleged deficit of eighteen or twenty millions which the organs have trumpeted forth."

From the tables before us in the *Union*, we can only glean the fact that the Secretary demands additional appropriations to the amount of $6,236,310 28 for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850; that the estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1851, are $33,697,152 15.—To the estimates are added other statements, showing that more than eleven millions additional will require to be expended during the year, thus swelling the amount required for 1851 to $44,997,092 73. Perhaps the annual report of the Secretary will sum up and explain this matter, so as to make it intelligible; at present we are totally unable to see why such an immense sum should be required, unless it be to create the impression that there is a deficit and a necessity for increased taxation. As our paper is almost now going to press, we have not time to examine the estimates in detail.

Report of the Postmaster General.

We find the report of the Postmaster General in the Baltimore Sun of the 4th instant, in which paper it appears in advance of its publication at Washington. From it we glean the following items:

The number of post-offices in the United States, at the close of the year ending June 30th, 1849, was 16,747; there have been 921 established, and 333 discontinued, within the year—making an increase of 588.

The number of postmasters appointed within the year ending June 30, 1849, was 6,333. Of that number, 2,782 were appointed in consequence of resignations; 183 of deaths; 284 of changes of sites of offices: 2,103 of removals; 11 of commissions expired and not renewed: 26 of commissions renewed; 23 becoming Presidential appointments, by income exceeding $1,000; and 921 of new offices.

The number of mail routes in the United States, on the 1st day of July, 1849, was 4,943, and the number of contracts 4,190. The length of these routes was 167,703 miles.

On these routes the mail was transported 42,547,069 miles, at the cost of $2,428,515, which makes the average cost of transporting the mail last year five cents six mills per mile. To this should be added the transportation of the foreign mail, by Southampton, to Bremen, and the mail from Charleston and Savannah to Havana, and also the transportation of the mail across the Isthmus of Panama, all which is done at the expense of this department, to the amount of $255,692.

The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1849, amounted to $4,905,176 28, derived from the following sources:

From letter postage, including stamps sold		$3,882,762 62
Newspaper and pamphlet postage		819,016 20
Miscellaneous items		3,254 21
Fines		43 75
Dead letter money sold		99 50
		$4,705,176 28
From the application made by the 12th section of the act of 3d March, 1847, for mail services to the Government		200,000 00
		$4,905,176 28
The Expenditures during the year were:		
For transportation of mails	$2,577,407 71	
Compensation to postmasters	1,320,921 34	
Ship, steamboat, and way letters	36,174 45	
Wrapping paper	23,986 03	
Office Furniture	4,219 69	
Advertising	61,813 22	
Mail bags	20,276 38	
Blanks	20,802 71	
Mail locks, keys and stamps	4,586 50	
Mail depredations and special agents	21,223 00	
Clerks for office (offices of postmasters	317,218 36	
Miscellaneous payments	70,437 89	
Post office laws and regulations	31 75	
		$4,479,127 13
Excess of gross revenue for the year		$426,127 15
The appropriations under the 12th section of the act of 3d March, 1849, remaining in the Treasury undrawn, exclusive of the appropriations for the past year, already noticed, amounted to		265,555 55
		$691,682 70

Thus showing the sum of $691,682 70 unexpended of the revenue of the past year, including the former appropriations granted to this department for the transportation of free matter of the department.

The receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 1850, are thus estimated:

Probable revenue for year ending June 30, 1850	$4,892,166 00
To this add balance on hand June 30, 1849	691,682 70
Appropriation for free matter for Departments, for year ending June 30, 1850	200,000 00
	$5,783,848 70
Estimated expenditures	4,750,138 13
Leaving a balance on the 30th June, 1850, of	$1,033,710 57

It is proposed to establish a uniform rate of 5 cts. postage upon letters; to reduce or abolish the postage upon newspapers within a certain distance of their place of publication; and to abolish, restrict or compensate the Department for the immense amount of free matter sent through the mail under Congressional frank.

Allusion is made to the inadequacy of the sums authorized by law for the purpose of extending post office facilies to California, as the same rate of compensation which is ample in the States, is merely nominal there. The transmission of the mails to that country by steamship, and across the isthmus, is far from satisfactory, especially that on the Atlantic and across the isthmus. The portion of the route across the isthmus, is performed by the State of New Grenada, under a treaty concluded with that Government. It is done in a very tardy and careless manner. It is presumed that that Government would gladly give up the contract, and enter into a treaty by which the service could be performed by Americans. A very flattering reference is made to the manner in which the auditor has discharged his duties.

☞Col. JAMES WATSON WEBB, Charge to Austria, sailed from New York on Saturday, in the packet ship *Yorkshire*. He is accompanied by his newly married wife, and his daughter.

THE STEAMER LOUISIANA.—The Captain and First Engineer of the ill-fated steamer Louisiana, by whose explosion so many lives were recently lost at New Orleans, have been discharged from custody, there appearing to be no evidence to sustain the charge of manslaughter, upon which they had been arrested. The Second Engineer, who was in charge at the time, and is supposed to have been the immediate cause of the explosion, has never been found.

ELECTION OF JUDGES BY THE PEOPLE.—The press in Georgia is engaged in discussing the propriety of giving the election of Judges to the people. The question is also started as to whether such election should be by general ticket or by separate districts. It seems very probable that some change in the present system of election by the Legislature will be made. From the tone of the papers, we should judge that considerable unanimity prevails in favor of popular elections to judicial offices.

THE NEW ORLEANS CREVASSE.—The New Orleans papers intimate that the city of New Orleans will claim indemnity from the State (Louisiana) for the $113,796 expended in closing the crevasse.

STRANGE AFFAIR AT BOSTON.—We learn from the Northern papers, that intense excitement exists in Boston, upon account of the disappearance and supposed murder of Dr. GEORGE PARKMAN, of that city, an elderly gentleman of vast wealth, and excentric character. A few days after his disappearance, several circumstances appeared to fasten suspicion upon Professor WEBSTER, of the Medical College of Cambridge University, who has been arrested. There seems to be no direct testimony, although circumstances are very strong. Dr. WEBSTER has always stood very high as a gentleman of most amiable character. An inquest has been held.

☞The regular session of the Legislature of Virginia commenced on Monday last.

☞In regard to the prospects of the French republic, Mr. SOULE, member of the U. S. Senate from Louisiana, and who has just returned from a visit to France, says:

"Whatever be the public feeling in some of the most populous cities in France, the mass of the people in the country and the army, at large, are most devotedly attached to republican institutions, and would suffer no one to lay hands on the present constitution, with a view to promote the designs of either imperialists or of legitimists. But their devotion to that instrument is not a blind one. They do know that it is deficient in many respects. Yet, rather than to run the risk of affording an occasion which they apprehend might be improved by the reactionists of all descriptions, they will delay all action on the present system until the storm which the enemies of democracy have excited be entirely abated, and until the public mind has cooled down and become sufficiently composed for the perilous undertaking. In the meantime, should those who now hold the power in France persist in the reckless course which they are pursuing, I would not be surprised if one of these days the people were again roused to insurrection; and in that case, whatever might remain of the social and political system which has prevailed all over Europe these fifteen centuries, would be utterly crushed and annihilated."

INCREASE OF THE ESTATES.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian publishes an interesting table of the ration of increase of the several States, between 1830 and 1840, as follows:

Michigan, per cent.	470	New Jersey, per cent.	16
Illinois	265	Georgia	14
Arkansas	220	Kentucky	31
Mississippi	175	Rhode Island	11
Missouri	173	New Hampshire	5
Indiana	99	Maryland	5
Alabama	90	Massachusetts	4
Louisiana	63	Vermont	4
Ohio	62	Connecticut	3
Florida	56	Delaware	2
Pennsylvania	27	Virginia	2
New York	26	North Carolina	2
Maine	25	South Carolina	2
Tennessee	21	District of Columbia	9

MASSACHUSETTS.—The twelve large manufacturing establishments at Lowell, employ a capital of about thirteen millions of dollars, at present owning forty-eight mills, with their appendages, such as six hundred boarding houses and other buildings. The total number of spindles in operation is 310,000. The present number of operatives is about 13,000, of whom 4,000 are males, and 9,000 females.

BOSTON WATER WORKS.—The total amount drawn thus far for introducing the Cochituate water into Boston is $3,930,480 85. The East Boston reservoir is not yet finished, which, with other unavoidable incidental expenses, will probably swell the entire cost to about four and a half millions, being about double the estimated sum.

An editor out west who was recently elected to the Indiana Legislature from Wayne county, was so elated with his success, that he caught himself by the seat of his trowsers and tried to hold himself out at arm's length. It is added, in a postscript, that he would have accomplished the feat if he had'nt let go to spit on his hands.

ELISE CLEMENT, who, it will be remembered, flourished in the $10,000 dollar case at New Orlens, died a short time since in that city.

ALABAMA U. S. SENATOR.—We learn from the Washington Union, that Hon. M. Hillard, of Alabama, has received a telegraphic dispatch, announcing that the Hon. Jeremiah Clemens had been elected to fill the place in the United States Senate held at the last sesion by Senator Fitzpatrick, and further, that Senator King has been re-elected.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON receives £8,000 per annum, and has to expend £4,000 to keep up its dignities.

"Are you a Methodist?" we inquired the other day, of a fellow who had sought the side wall of a meeting house to steady himself by. "I lean that way," replied the chap with the most imperturbable coolness.

A LUCKY FARMER.—A farmer in Lubec, Maine, a short time ago, in ploughing his field, struck his ploughshare into a leaden box, containing $96,000 in doubloons! A better placer than any in California.

Hogs! Hogs!!—There have passed through this place in the last 10 days, upwards of 20,000 hogs! The hogs in 20 miles of this place could take each other by the tail (where they have any,) and make a regular line of "succession," or hog row, for 60 miles! Such a grunting, squealing, and corn mashing, has hardly ever been known. Corn 50 cents a bushel, pork $3 to $3 50 per hundred, gross.

Asheville Messenger, 15th ult.

THE KOOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND.—The great diamond captured lately at Lahore by the English army, and which is the largest, the most beautiful, and the most valuable gem that is to be found in the world, is not to go to the Crown, that is to Queen Victoria, as booty, but is taken by the English East India Company "on account:" that is, as the English papers say, "it is to be appropriated to the liquidation of the accumulated debt due by one of the States to the India government." And it was stipulated by treaty that this disposition should be made of it, otherwise it would have been military booty, and, as such, have been at the disposal of the British sovereign. The Kooh-I-noor diamond weighs about one thousand carats, and, as the value of diamonds is calculated by lapidaries and others, must be worth several millions of dollars.

SANDWICH ISLAND COMMISSIONER.—On Monday last JAMES JACKSON JARVES, Esq., presented his credentials to the Secretary of State, and was received as special commissioner of His Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands to the Government of the U. S.

Chicago is said to be the largest beef-packing market in the Union. The amount already packed there this year is reported at 60,000 bbls., some 20,000 beef cattle having been killed in the last seven weeks.

A WEEK OF DISASTERS.—The N. O. Delta gives the following list of steamboat disasters the past week: Steamboat Louisiana, blown up at the levee; Belle Creole, from Mobile, burst her boiler at Battle Ground Point; Declaration, from Mobile, sunk off Pass a Loutre; Andrew Jackson, for St. Louis, broke a shaft; Latona, for Yazoo River, broke a shaft; Thomas Jefferson, from Louisville, sunk at Prophet's Island, below Bayou Sara. This will answer for the present.

RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND.—Late returns show that 4,252 miles of railway, having 1,321 stations, and employing 52,688 persons, are open for traffic; and that 2,958 miles of railway, on which 188,177 persons are employed, are in course of construction; making the length of road constructed and constructing 7,210 miles, and the entire number of persons employed 240,865.

A cotemporary amuses his readers with the following specimens of Congressional and legal rhetoric:

John Randolph, while in Congress, declared that a disputed point was "as clear—as clear as—rather more clear than—the light of that window—which is not very clear."

This is equal to the winding up of the lawyer's burst of eloquence: "My client, may it please your honor," said he, "is all that the mind of man can conceive—he is—a—friend of his country—he is an honest man—he is, in fact, High, Low, Jack, and the Game."

AUSTRIA A BABEL.—The first bulletin of the laws of the Austrian monarchy, which was issued at Vienna on the 2d ult., is in the *ten* different languages used in the empire.

There are 17,164 Post Offices in the United States.

☞Richmond, Va., is to be lit with gas.

Foreign News—Seven days later from Europe.

The Royal Mail Steamer Canada, Captain Harrison arrived at Halifax on the 28th inst., after a passage of eleven days, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 16th, and London to the 15th.

England.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Minister to this country is accompanied by his wife, who is a niece of the Duke of Wellington.

Lieutenant Gale has proposed to go in search of Sir John Franklin, by means of balloons; not to follow him through the air, but to ascend in his neighborhood, and thus, if possible, ascertain his position.

Lieutenant Gale supposes that at an elevation of two or three miles, he will have a panoramic view twelve hundred miles, and that thus he might fall within observation of the unfortunate explorer.

France.

The most gratifying feature in the political intelligence is the interview between the President of France and Mr. RIVES, the new American Minister, at Elysee Nationale. Mr. RIVES made an address suited to the occasion, observing a total silence respecting the misunderstanding in the Poussin affair. The President, however, alluded to the affair in terms flattering to the American Minister and his country.

From Hungary, we learn that since the French condemnation of Haynau and his atrocities, no less than 15 additional executions are daily threatened at Arad.

There are again rumors afloat with respect to the vacant post of Foreign Minister in the French Cabinet. M. De Rayneval's refusal, it appears, is not quite certain, but should he eventually decline taking office, M. Flatgna, or M. Shuviot de la Roglere, are spoken of as being likely to receive the appointment.

Rome.

We have but little additional intelligence from Rome. It seems, however, that the Pope meditates an early return to the Eternal City. His arrival was at one time actually announced.

Spain.

From Spain we learn that the session of the Cortes has been opened without the customary speech, which has given rise to animated attacks by M. Olazaga and his friends agains the implacable Navaez and his colleagues.

Morocco.

The dispute between the Emperor of Morocco and the French seems to increase in violence. The French consul as Magadore has been treated harshly and ignominiously, and a French frigate has been sent to his relief. There is every probability of the affair ending in the bombardment of Tangiers.

Hungary.

Gen. HAYNAU is carrying on his unrelenting cruelties unchecked by higher authorities. The Jews at Pesth are once more threatened with violence unless they pay up the contributions demanded.

KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS TO HIS COUNTRY.—The following is the farewell address of Kossuth to his country, written at Orsova:

Farewell, my beloved country! Farewell, land of the Magyar! Farewell, thou land of sorrow! I shall never more behold the summit of thy mountains. I shall never again give the name of my country to that cherished soil where I drank from my mother's bosom the milks of justice and liberty. Pardon, oh! pardon him who is henceforth condemned to wander far from thee, because he combatted for thy happiness. Pardon one who can only call free that spot of thy soil where he now kneels with a few of the faithful children of conquered Hungary! My last looks are fixed on my country, and I see thee overwhelmed with anguish. I look into the future, but that future is overshadowed. Thy plains are covered with blood, the redness of which pitiless destruction will change to black, the emblem of mourning for the victories thy sons have gained over the sacrilegious

PROGRESSIVE POPULATION.—The territory of the United States is nearly as large as that of all Europe; its population, including the Aborigines and immigrants, may exceed 23,000,000, which is not a tenth part of that of Europe. In August, 1790, the United States contained nearly four millions of people, inclusive of about 700,000 slaves. In 1800 there were 5,305,925 inhabitants; 7,239,814 in 1810; 9,654,-596 in 1820; 12,866,020 in 1830; and 17,063,355 in June, 1840, of whom 14,189,705 were whites. Since the era of 1812 the area of the Union has more than doubled. During 25 years, to 1848, 1,588,872 persons have migrated from Great Britain and Ireland to North America, chiefly to the United States. In the year 1848 there arrived at the port of New York 189,176 immigrants, of whom 98,061 were from Ireland, 51,973 from Germany, and 6,415 from Scotland. The whole number of persons not natives who are now in the United States is believed to be nearly four millions, or between a fourth and a fifth of the whole population. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1848, 229,-183 passengers arrived in the United: beside those via Quebec: 136,126 were males and 92,883 females. Of those only 19,299 landed at New Orleans. In 1847 and '48, 507,359 persons left the United Kingdom: in 1846 only 129,851.

Some think that the accession of population to the United States by immigration will soon reach 500,-000 a year. Were our country filled up like Germany, 172 persons to the square mile, the population would be 500,000,000. Europe contained 183,000,-000 inhabitants in 1807; in 1848 they had increased to 262,300,000 in the same area. Excess of population, enormous taxation, and the scarcity of subsistence, has driven millions to America within the last 20 years. At a former period religious persecution banished thousands from otherwise happy homes.

In a few months we will have the decennial census of the United States for 1850, and we have seen a calculation making the population represented 21,-027,527, and giving the Eastern States 25, the Middle, including Delaware, 58, Western free 50, Southern or slave 78. Representatives in Congress, at one member for 100,000 persons, 211, which is too small a number for the transaction of business, and one representative to 100,000 constituents by far too few.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-one will bring us a decennial return from the United Kingdom, which, in 1841, contained 26,835,103 inhabitants, and may give a return of nearly 30,000,000 persons, notwithstanding an emigration of more than a million in ten years.

BRAZIL SQUADRON.—The U. S. Naval Squadron were at Rio Janeiro on the 11th of October; all well —consisting of frigate Brandywine, Capt. BOARMAN; ship St. Louis, Commander H. H. LOCKE; ship John Adams, Commander L. M. POWELL.

The Wheeling Argus says, there is a report in the city, that on the official count of the vote in the whole District, Col. THOMPSON has a majority of FOUR votes thus securing his election to Congress from the 15th district of Virginia.

FRATRACIDE.—A man named WM. BENDER, residing in Perry county, Pa., was murdered by his own brother, BENJAMIN BENDER, on last Sunday week!— The murderer had an altercation with his sister, and the deceased, on attempting to interfere in her behalf, was stabbed by the prisoner with a knife in his body in four different places, which in a short time afterwards proved fatal. The prisoner is said to be about 24 years of age, and the deceased was about 18.

HON. DABNEY S. CARR.—We have the pleasure to announce the arrival, on Tuesday night last, of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. DABNEY S. CARR, late U. S. minister at the Court of Turkey. Mr. CARR will be gladly welcomed home, after having faithfully performed the duties of the important trust confided to his charge.—*Balt. Rep.*

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TEMPERANCE PLEDGES. The distinguished temperance apostle, Father Mathew, administered the pledge to several hundred at Gloucester, near Philadelphia, on Sunday, and the Ledger says:

"He stated that one hundred thousand had taken the pledge at his hands during the four months he had spent in New England, and was encouraged in further effort, particularly among his countrymen in this country; in the hope of wiping from the Irish character its only stain, and rendering them worthy of the happy Republic that has adopted them as its citizens. Father Mathew looks remarkably well in person, the only perceptible effect of the paralysis with which he is afflicted being a slight difficulty of utterance, which occasionally mars the fluency of his delivery."

AN ELOPEMENT IN CONTEMPLATION.—The Rochester American is responsible for the following:

COURTING SCENE.—Miss Canada—Please, sir, will you marry me?

Uncle Sam—I cannot disguise my affection for so amiable a young lady, but your papa must be consulted and I must procure his consent.

Miss C.—O, never mind; I'll ask him myself, and if he refuses we'll get up an elopement.

A NEW ZEALANDER'S DESIRE TO BE EATEN.—"I've been among the New Zealanders," quoth Jack, "and there they use each other for fresh grub, as regular as boiled duff in a man-of-war's mess. They used to eat their fathers and mothers when they got too old to take care of themselves; but now they've got to be more civilized and so they only eat rickety children and slaves, and enemies taken in battle." "A decided instance of the progress of improvement and march of mind," said I. "Well," replied Jack, "but it's a bad thing for the old folks. They don't take to the new fashion—they are in favor of the good old custom. I never see'd the thing myself; but Bill Brown, a messmate of mine once told me that, when he was at the Bay of Islands, he see'd a great many poor old souls going about with tears in their eyes, trying to get somebody to eat them. One of them came off to the ship, and told them that he couldn't find rest in the stomachs of any of his kindred, and wanted to know if the crew wouldn't take him in.— The skipper told him he was on monstrous short allowances, but he couldn't accommodate him. The poor old fellow, Bill said, looked as though his heart would break. There were plenty of sharks round the ship, and the skipper advised him to jump overboard; but he couldn't bear the idea of being eaten raw."—*Kilolah, in Blackwood's Mag.*

A COMICAL CHIEF MOURNER.—The London Times describes a singular scene which occurred recently in the vicinity of St. Peter's Churchyard, Wallworth road. A costermonger, named Gothard, died of cholera. The deceased had been remarkable for the attention and care bestowed upon a favorite donkey purchased by him twenty-six years ago. Such was his affection for his "Moak," as he called him, that it was his practice, on every Christmas day, to give him the first cut of the plum pudding, a treat which the animal seemed to enjoy, as he ate the plummy delicacy with the greatest avidity, and washed it down with a pint of strong ale. Even on his deathbed, Gothard did not forget his favorite, for in his will he directed that the donkey should follow him to his grave as chief mourner. This extraordinary request soon got wind in the neighborhood, and at the time appointed for the funeral, some thousands of persons assembled in the churchyard. The authorities connected with the church, determined that such an unseemly exhibition should not be allowed. The friends, in consequence, determined only to lead the donkey as far as the end of East-lane. During this portion of the mournful procession, the animal walked at the head of fourteen couple of mourners, with crape tied round his ears. So great was the crowd about the church, that the aid of the police was obliged to be called in to prevent some thousands from forcing their way into the church and churchyard after the corpse. Order was with some difficulty preserved, and the burial service was performed by the Rev. Mr. O'RILEY, one of the curates.

A downeast skipper, who, with a boy, was trying to manage a small sloop, when the master of a Liverpool packet, who had been dodging out of their way, incensed at their awkwardness, cried out—"What sloop is that?" "The Sally, from Maine," responded the Yankee. "Who commands her?" "Well," replied the skipper, "I undertuk to, but I sweow *she's tew much for me!*"

CONUNDRUMS.—Why is a young lady in love like a railroad engine? Ans. Because she has tender attachment.

Why is a girl who loves a fisherman, like a man devoted to wealth? Ans. Because she worships a shad-er.

Why is a railroad laborer like an escaped convict? Ans. Because he *makes tracks*.

Why is a Yankee in close quarters like a mouse? Ans. Because he will crawl out through a small hole.

Why should anglers and shepherds be always hard up? Ans. Because they get their living by hook and by crook.

SELECTING COLORS.—The art of selecting [illegible] which suit the complexion and general style of the [illegible] is not generally known among the ladies. [illegible] may be useful to them:

[illegible] wears, [illegible] those colors which produce the greatest contrast are best. Thus for fair hair, sky blue is very becoming. Yellow and orange, tinted by red, are becoming to ladies with black hair. Rose color should never be put on in actual contrast with a rosy complexion, because the latter looses by the comparison; it should be separated with white lace, blonde, or, if a cap or a bonnet, by locks of hair. Pale green is exceedingly becoming; it makes them appear rosy, but as unfavorable to ruddy faces, for it makes them too red. Violet should never be used for fair complexions, except for a very deep tint for contrast. A violet dress will make a fair complexion look green, and a yellow one, orange, which is bad for all complexions. Dead white, such as calico, is good for fair compexions, but bad for the contrary, while the white muslin, or tulle, in folds or *en ruche*, is more advantageous.

WOMAN'S INGENUITY.—The Spirit of the Times mentions the fact of a couple in Brooklyn, New York, having been divorced, on account of the inebriety of the husband and re-married afterwards. It exclaims "who will tell us that there is nothing new under the luminary?" We will, in this instance at least. Byron has said that all Heaven and Earth could not produce a new idea, and our cotemporary will perhaps think so too, when we state that in France, a devoted wife, having inherited a fortune at the close of the last century, and wishing to give it to her liege lord, which the law forbade during coverture, by the advice of counsel had herself divorced donated the fortune to her late husband, and married him again. This is another instance of the heroic in woman, and is a substantial fact in legal history.

——"When thou doest good, do it because it is good, not because men esteem it; when thou avoidest evil, flee it because it is evil, not because men speak against it; be honest for the love of honesty, and thou shalt be uniformly so: he that doeth it without principle is wavering. Say not unto thyself, behold truth breedeth hatred, and I will avoid it; dissimulation raiseth friends, and I will follow it. Are not the enemies made by truth better than the friends obtained by flattery?"

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—In the neighborhood of his father's residence in the county of Meath, the future duke, then a lad, was one of a party which, after the manner of the time, had indulged in free potations until a late period of the night. Mr. WELLESLY, or, as the name was, WESLEY, managed to escape from his companions, and, retiring to his bed, fell fast asleep. His absence was observed, and his retreat detected. It was determined that he should return. One of the party, more or less drunken than the rest, snapped up a loaded pistol and carefully drawing the ball with which it was loaded, proceeded to the bedside to discharge the powder at the head of the sleeper. He fired, Mr. WELLESLY of course awoke, and was forced to get up and dress himself, and was brought back in triumph to the party. In the morning, however, it was found that the ramrod of the pistol had passed through the pillow close by where the head of the future conqueror of Napoleon must have been. With all the care this assailant had taken to draw the ball, he had left unconciously in its place the ramrod; and but the same potations that confused his perceptions unsteadied his hand, when he pointed the pistol at the young sleeper's head, that night had ended the career of the Hon. ARTHUR WELLESLY.

Dublin University Magazine.

MINESOTA.—The first territorial legislature of Minesota (says the St. Louis Republican) closed a laborious session of sixty days on the 1st inst. Some important laws were passed, and among others a bill to elect a commission of three individuals to prepare a code of laws in the recess, to be reported to the next session of the assembly. Steps were taken to incorporate the "Historical Society of Minesota." They intend to preserve their history as they go along—and who knows what untrodden fields of historic and antiquarian research may be found in that northern, and to us *new* region! They also propose to memorialize the next Congress relative to the purchase of the Sioux lands west of the Mississippi; for the improvement of the Mississippi river above the Falls of St. Antony; for an appropriation to construct a road from Point Douglass to the St. Louis river.

The Examiner of this week has an excellent article directed against the *cant* of the day, which seems to delight in magnifying the vices and follies of the times, in order to render more acceptable any nostrum for their prevention. Thus we are told by one "association" that there are no fewer than 80,000 prostitutes in London, when an official inquiry shows the number of that degraded class to be about 7,000. Again, it is a very favorite item of "temperance literature" that 60,000 drunkards die annually in this kingdom; a resort to official returns shows us that the real number is about 10,000. The Examiner very pertinently says: "Is it not almost time that we had a temperance society in *strong statements* as well as strong drinks?"

London correspondence Nat. Intelligencer.

"Once Gone, Forever Gone."

BY MRS. C. W. DUBOSE.

"There are not two mornings to one day, nor two childhoods, nor two springtimes. 'Once gone, forever gone,' is the inscription written on each hour of life."—*Edith Kinnaird.*

Once gone, forever gone!—oh, who can know
With what a meaning these brief words are fraught;
The tears, the agony, the untold grief,
The bitter knowledge by experience taught.
The past, the sunbright past, with what a tearful gush
Its haunting memories o'er the spirit rush!

Gone that young childhood of the heart, that once
Made life so full of love and joy and light;
That warm impulsiveness, so fresh, so free—
So sparkling in the fullness of delight.
Oh, very sad the thought, that never to the hart
Comes back the sunny warmth its springtime could impart.

Once gone, forever gone—the hopes that sprung
Fresh, joyous, buoyant in our unchilled hearts,
Waking within us aspirations warm,
And thoughts as sweet as childhood e'er imparts.
Those sunny hopes, and can they never more return—
Never again, as once, within our bosoms burn!

Once gone, forever gone—the happy trust,
The sweet confiding earnestness of youth,
Which saw no evil in the things it loved,
Rejoicing in its own pure, stainless truth;
Oh! it is sad to know that never, never more
Comes back to the young heart the truthfulness it bore!

Forever gone, the love that wove its chains
Around our hearts in earlier, happier days—
That made earth teem with beauty, and the sky
To wear a brighter glow, caught from its rays;
That pure, unselfish love, that made itself a shrine,
And thought the thing it worshipped as almost divine.

Where are the dreams that once could fill the soul
With raptures, as their sunshine warm and bland,
Fell brightly o'er it, waking happy thoughts,
Like opening buds, by morning breezes fanned.
And cannot they come back to cheer the soul forlorn,
Must it be said of them, "Once gone, forever gone?"

Yes, it is true! no more unto the heart
Comes back the eager hope, the happy dream,
The warm, pure love, the sweet, confiding trust,
With which our early years so brightly teem;
Once gone, forever gone, is written on each hour
That God hath kindly granted, for our earthly dower!

Oh, if you would not mourn the sinful wastes
Of childhood's hopes, and dreams, and loving truth;
Keep fresh within your hearts that spring of love
That brightly flows, in sunny, sinless youth;
Watering for aye the flowers that sadly else would die,
And gone, forever gone, in solemn silence lie!

Tranquilla, Sept. 1, 1849.

ANOTHER GOOD HIT.—We find the following good hit, which has both a Northern and Southern political bearing, in the New Orleans Delta:

"Are you a drunkard?" said the recorder yesterday, to a hard case who was brought up before him for being as blue as indigo the night before.

"Why, I'm a drunkard," said the prisoner, "but not an ultra drunkard."

"What do you mean?" said the recorder—"don't understand the distinction."

"Then I suppose you would understand me," said the prisoner, "if you had asked me what my politics were, and that I should reply I'm a Whig, but not an ultra Whig."

The recorder remarked that the noise and confusion was so great, that he could not be heard.

LACONIC EPISTLE FROM CALIFORNIA.—A gentleman who left Chicago, for California, last spring, writing from a neighboring city, where he had arrived from the Eldorado, to a friend, thus expresses himself:

DEAR H——:

Just arrived. California be d—d. Particulars in my next. Yours &c.

L——.

"Titus," of the Boston Journal, perpetrates the following:

Why is a beautiful lady's foot like a romantic tale of olden times?

Because it is an interesting *leg-end!*

BRICK MACHINE.—Messrs. J. C. & R. B. Wood, of this town, have become the purchasers of the right to use CULBERTSON & SCOTT'S *improved Dry Clay Brick Machine*, for the counties of New Hanover, Cumberland, Bladen, Brunswick, and Chatham, with the power to sell rights to other portions of the State.

From what we can learn, this is a very great improvement, in economising time and labor, and also of securing an exactness and uniformity in size and shape, not attainable by hand-moulding. The machine is self-feeding and self-delivering, and operates with great certainty and accuracy, and will make with ease 25,000 brick per day, requiring no preparation of the clay other than pulverizing or running through rollers. The bricks are sufficiently hard to stack up in the kiln [illegible] of all who are interested in obtaining a first rate article of brick, at moderate cost.—*Commercial*

THE RISE OF PROPERTY.—Property has gone up here very much, at the prospect of the Rail Road's coming, and has also in Salisbury, we have been informed. This week, real estate has been sold at 100 and 150 per cent more than it would have brought five years ago. Several lots with houses on them, have passed hands at large advances on for values.

Business has worn a very lively aspect here this fall. The merchants, mechanics and all, appear busy, and we expect from every indication a continued streak of prosperity to the place.

Charlotte Hornet's Nest.

A Game of Eucher.

One will meet in the Southwestern country with some odd characters as can be produced in the four quarters of the globe. To note their peculiarities and study their characters, would be as unending an occupation as was that of him who sought the philosopher's stone.

We have often been amused, and not unfrequently instructed, by these notings of human character, as developed among our rougher men of the backwoods. And it is no waste of time, we opine, this study of singularities in people who are emphatically peculiar in themselves; for rough and uncouth as they may be, beneath homespun shirts beats many a heart whose pulsations are warmer and quicker than the bosoms of others more tenderly reared, haye ever known—but to our story.

It was a sweet, balmy morning in April last, that we took passage on the Concordia for one of the up-river landings. As is the case on most of our packets, the company was a pleasant one—sociable and tolerably well acquainted. It was no difficult matter, therefore, to "insinuate" a social game of Eucher by way of relieving the monotony of the trip.—A tall hardy son of the woods, roughly clad, and with his rifle hard by in a corner, had been sitting near by, with a half-disconsolate, half-decided look, during most of the game, and was finally invited, when a vacant seat occurred, to "take a hand."

"If you mean that game," was the reply, "I tell you no, sirs."

The reply was given in so emphatic a manner, and with such apparent fervor of feeling, that all felt a curiosity to know the cause of his antipathy to this favorite game of our country.

He was interrogated, therefore, to this end and effect.

"Well, you see, gentlemen," he replied, "I was first raised in Old Kaintuck, and the only game we ever played there was Old Sledge. Now, the Jack was some, in that. You see, father and me came down lower Missisip on a trading trip, and brought an almighty fine horse along with us; I tho't a heap of that hoss, gentlemen, I did! Well, father got a playing with some fellers one night, and I got sleepy and went to roost. About midnight I heard father come into the room a cussin' to himself mightily.—Says I, old man, what's the fuss?"

"Well," says he, drawing a powerful breath, "I've lost the hoss, Bill, a playin them dern cards!"

"A playin cards," says I, for I knew he was a team—"an who beats you at Old Sledge?"

"Old Sledge!" says he, a sorter drawing up his dignity—"It was another sorter game from that.—They call it yuker, I rather reckon, for the jack—yes, the jack, tuck the ace like a d—n! That's what got me, and that's what lost the hoss, Bill."

"Gentlemen, I don't play yuker myself, I don't, gentlemen!"

And with this ebullition he stalked away, but the scene is as vividly before us now as at the time of its occurrence.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday, 29th ultimo, Mr. James OTEH, to Miss SUSAN E. DRIVER, all of this place.

In Halifax county, on the 28th ult., Mr. ALBERT MABRY, to Miss MARY SAVAGE, all of that county.

In Fayetteville, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. J. SIMMONS, Mr. POINDEXTER SHERNWELL, to Miss ELIZABETH L., daughter of Mr. GEO. W. MCDONALD.

In Rowan county, Rev. LEMON SHELL, of the N. C. Conference, to Mrs. LUCY PINCKSTON, widow of the late Dr. F. PINCKSTON.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 22d ult., by the Rev. WILLIAM PERSTON, Mr. HILL BURGWYN, to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Major PHILLIPS, U. S. A.

In Brunswick county, on Monday evening the 3d inst., by S. N. GALAWAY, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH WILKINSON, of this town, to Miss S. J. GALAWAY.

DIED,

In this town, on the 1st inst., MARY OWEN, aged 3 years, daughter of THOS. D. MEARES.

In Fayetteville, on the 20th ult., Mrs. MARGARET PICKARD, wife of Mr. J. W. PICKARD, and youngest daughter of the late JNO. MCKENZIE, in the 34th year of her age.

In Fayetteville, on Sunday last, Mr. DAVID OLIPHANT, aged about 30 years.

At her father's residence, in Robeson county, on the 20th ult., after a painful illness of 15 days, Miss MARY ANN MCEACHEN, in the 18th year of her age.

At Stevenston, Ayr-Shire, Scotland, on the 19th of October, after a lingering illness, Mr. CHARLES BANKS, in the 72d year of his age. The deceased has left a widow and one daughter in Scotland, and four sons in North Carolina.

Scotch Paper.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the December term, A. D. 1849, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Onslow County, of the State of North Carolina, the subscriber was duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of Stratton B. Foy, dec'd.

All persons having any claims or demands whatsoever, against the estate of said intestate are hereby notified to produce them properly authenticated according to law, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN F. SPICER, Adm'r.

December 3d, 1849. 13-3t

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will sell, as Administrator of Stratton B. Foy, dec'd, at his late residence in Onslow County, on Friday and Saturday, the 28th and 29th days of December, A. D. 1849, the following perishable estate, viz: **Corn, Fodder, Ground Peas, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Mules, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.**

Also, at the same time the subscriber will hire out the NEGROES of said estate.

Terms of said sale will be Notes at six months, with approved security, before delivery of the property.

JOHN F. SPICER, Adm'r.

December 3d, 1849. 13-3t

NOTICE.—The subscriber lost a Pocket Book on the 22d day of October last, with some money, receipts, and the following notes, viz:

One on Wm. D. McNeill and Wm. Shipman, for		$132 46
"	John D. Shipman, for	343 00
"	Do. do	183 00
"	Wm. Shipman and Wm. D. McNeill	71 27
"	Do. do	18 00
"	Daniel Shaw, Jr., and Wm. D. McNeill	60 00
"	Duncan Kelly and John McCall	84 00
"	Dugald McMillan	100 00
"	A. F. Toon	100 00
"	J. W. Russ	50 00
3 or 4 on J. R. Kemp, from $20 to $28 each.		
One on G. J. McMillan		24 00
"	David Lewis	8 00
"	K. K. Council	3 00

And several other small Notes on different persons. All persons indebted to the subscriber by Note, are requested to renew the same. A liberal reward will be given any one who will deliver to the undersigned the pocket book, money, and notes aforesaid. JABEZ MCKAY.

Whiteville, N. C., Dec'r 7, 1849 13-3t

COD Liver Oil.—Just received a fresh supply of Rushtons' Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, warranted pure and not made from the common Oil. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT.

SUNDRIES.

Kerseys, Blankets	Stationary	Soaps, Starch
Shirtings, Prints	Nails and Spikes	Raisins, Figs
Flannels, Checks	Salt, Salt, Salt	Prunes, Nuts of all varieties
Plaids, Stripes	Fish, Flour	Segars do do do
Bed Ticks, Drilling	Irish Potatoes	Brooms, Buckets
Dennims	Molasses, Sugar	Pails, Mats
Ready Made Clothing, assorted	Coffee, Rice	Willow and Wooden Ware
Oil Clothing	Bacon Hog Round	Pilot Bread
India Rubber do	Lard, Fish Roe	Crackers, Cordage
Spun Cotton	Oils, Pickles	Blocks, Sheives
Cotton Duck 2 to 10	Preserves, Catsups	Leads, Lanterns
Heavy Russia do	Spices of every variety and style	Deck Buckets
Light do do	Crockery	Draw do
Twine, Shoe Thread	Wines and Liquors	Brushes
Hardware and Coopers Tools	Candles of every variety	Tin Ware, Baskets
		Confectionary, &c.,

And a variety of other article which will be sold low for cash, or to good punctual customers, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

South Water Street, one door North of Messrs. BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS.

☞ THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.—Rev. MARK BENNETT, of the Baptist Church, (late Editor of the "Primitive Baptist," Tarboro', N. C.,) and Rev. JOHN C. BURRUSS, of the Universalist Church, (Joint Editor of the "Religious Investigator," Notasulga, Ala.,) will hold a public discussion in Tarboro', N. C., commencing on Thursday, the 20th of December, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing two days.

QUESTION FOR DEBATE—"*Do the Scriptures teach the doctrine of endless punishment for any portion of the human race? or, the final holiness and happiness of all mankind?*" 1t

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—NAVAL STORES—There have been sales of 3000 bbls. North County Turpentine, supposed at some reduction on $2 50, the previous price; 350 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 35 cts., cash, including all to be had at this price; 1000 bbls. Wilmington Rosin, $1 12½; and 300 North County, 90 cents, delivered. Tar and White Rosin continue dull.

CHARLESTON, December 5.—COTTON—The transactions yesterday reached 1150 bales, at prices ranging from 9¾ to 10¾c. Prices firm.

BALTIMORE, Dec'r 4.—*Flour*, $4 75 a $4 87½; Wheat, 95 cents to $1 for red, and $1 02 a $1 08 for white; Corn, 54 a 55 cents for white, and 58 a 59 cents for yellow; Rye 55 a 56 cents; Oats 28 a 31 cents; Whiskey 28 cents in bbls, and 27 cents in hhds.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec'r 4—6 P M—Flour, common State brands, $4 87½; extra Pennsylvania do., $5 37½: White wheat $1 11; red $1 15; yellow corn 49 cents; whiskey 26c in bbls.

NEWBERN, Dec'r 3—*Naval Stores*—Old dip $1 85; scrape $1 15; tar $1 15; corn $2 10 a $2 15; green pork $4.

Foreign Markets, per Steamer Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Nov'r 16.—COTTON—George Holt's Circular says that the accounts received by the American steamer, on Tuesday, were somewhat contradictory as to the state of the weather generally, but the advanced prices, with comparatively small receipts at the ports, and very short shipments making to England, gave unreserved confidence to holders.—There has consequently been a steady demand, and the market closed at an advance of ¼d per lb on middling to fair American. Sea Island continues in fair request, and the small stock on hand is held with great firmness at the advanced quotations. The Cotton trade generally has been steady, and prices of all descriptions of American, as compared with those of last week, are an average of ¼d per lb dearer. Sea Island also brings ½ to ¼d more. The sales of the week are 50,970 bales, of which speculators took 30,960, exporters 730, leaving 19,380 of all kinds for the trade. The advices bro't by the Niagara do not appear to have exercised any particular influence on the trade, as both buyers and sellers were prepared for the accounts she brought from the cotton districts of America.

BREADSTUFFS—The sales of Indian Corn were at 28s a 29s 6d for white, and 26s a 27s for yellow.

FLOUR—Western Canal, 22 a 24s; Ohio, 24s 6d to 26s; Baltimore, 23s 6d a 24s.

MONEY MARKET—There is but little change to notice this week in the money market. On Friday evening the appearance of Consols was extremely good, and prices showed a further tendency to advance. Consols for money and account 93¾ a 93¾ to 93¾. Bank Stock 158 a 199.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 29—Schr. Charles Mills, Francis, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Royal Purple, Price, Shallotte, to J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Brig Vincennes, Merrill, Matanzas, in ballast, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

Schr. Glenroy, Glazier, New Bedford, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

30—Schr. Margaret Jane, Davis, Lockwood's Folly, to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. C. H. Rogers, Steelman, Charleston, in ballast, to George Harriss.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, to J. C. Latta; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Br. Brig Imperial, Webber, Newport, Wales, to G. W. Davis; with T Iron for Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Co.

Br. Schr. Jane, Sedley, Liverpool, to J. & D. Meltae & Co.; with 2500 sacks salt.

Dec. 1—Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with produce for sundry persons.

Schr. Express, Harker, Jacksonville, to Deltosset & Brown; with naval stores.

3—Barque James Andrews, French, Charleston, in ballast, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, New York, to G. W. Davis; with mdze. to sundry persons.

5—Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to John Banks; with produce to sundry persons.

6—Br Bark Radiant, Thomas, Cardiff, Wales, to DeRosset & Brown, with T iron for the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Co.

CLEARED.

Nov. 29—Schr. Bowditch, Emery, Martinique, by J. Hathaway & Son; with 90,000 feet lumber.

Steamer Wm. B. Meares, Bonner, Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze for sundry persons.

30—Schr Mary Powell, Williams, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 1123 bbls rosin, 127 bbls spirits turpentine, 410 bbls turpentine, 150 bales cotton, 160 bags pea nuts, 1 box and 4 bbls mdze.

Schr Susan M. Young, Otis, Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis; with 120,000 feet lumber.

Schr Mary George, Gilchrist, New Orleans, by Russell & Kendrick; with 100 bbls spirits turpentine, 750 bbls tar, 596 bbls rosin, 125 bbls pitch.

Dec 1—Schr E. B. Souder, Chase, Richmond, Va., by Master.

Schr Wm. Hart, Gandy, Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with 135 bbls spirits turpentine, 243 bbls rosin, 25 bbls pitch, 250 bbls tar, 17,000 feet lumber, 906 bushels pea nuts.

2—Schr Corinthian, Dashields, Baltimore, by G. W. Davis; with 80,000 feet planed flooring, 5 bbls spirits turpentine, 8 casks rice, 20 bbls tar, 10 bbls pitch, 1 cask hams, 87 hides.

3—Schr Minesota, Richardson, Boston, by Russell & Kendrick; with 114 bbls spirits turpentine, 52 bbls pitch, 564 bbls rosin, 13,000 feet lumber.

5—Schr. Mary, Blount, New Haven, by Geo. W. Davis; with 65,000 ft. S. S. Lumber, from Wooster, Anderson & Co's Mill.

Schr. Matilda E. Wells, Griffin, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 850 bbls. Rosin, 400 barrels spirits turpentine, 150 bales Cotton, 4 rools Leather, 8 boxes books, 1,200 bush. peanuts, 49 bags flaxseed.

Steamer Henrietta, Evans, Fayetteville, by John Banks; with mdz. to sundry persons.

Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze. to sundry persons.

6—Barque Phales, Pinkham, Boston, by G. W. Davis; with 145,000 ft S. S. lumber, from Ballard & Huntington's Mill, 100 barrels rosin, 100 barrels tar, 50 barrels pitch, 100 bags peanuts.

Br. Brig Bermuda, Carson, Barbadoes, by G. W. Davis; with 69,000 R. O. hhd. staves, 25 tierces rice, 10 bbls. pitch, 10 bbls. tar, 100 bush. corn.

Brig Maria, Weymouth, Matanzas, by Potter & Kidder; with 70,000 ft lumber, 70 bbls. naval stores.

7—Schr Charles Mills, Francis, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.

DISASTER.—Schr Nile, Thackaberry, cleared from this port for New Orleans, on the 20th ultimo, with a cargo of naval stores, returned here on the 29th, in distress, having sprung aleak, and lost her deck load and mainsail.

November 27, 1849.

RECEIVED this day and for sale at the Wilmington BOOK STORE.—The Young Chevalier, or the disputed inheritance, by Alexander Dumas; this is equal if not superior to any of his previous works; Price 50 cents.

The Belle of the Court, or one in a thousand, by G. P. R. James; Price 37½ cents.

Eliza Stafford, or the Orphan Child, by the Countess of Blessington; Price 25 cents.

Self Dependence, or the Trials of Life.—This book has had a sale in England unprecedented by any work of fiction, this fact will not appear strange to those who peruse its pages.—The extraordinary aptitude displayed by the author, in delineation of character and the tone of wholesome morality pervading the pages throughout the work, combine to render it most deservedly popular.

Love in High Life, or a story of the "Upper Ten," by T. S. Arthur; Tales of the Caddo, by John Tomlin; the Lilly of Sonora, a tale of Northern Mexico, by H. C. Chipman.

The Two Lovers, or Eros and Anteros; who wishes to read a good story, get this; the Recollections of Anthony, by Alexander Dumas; Jeremiah Parkers, by Mrs. MacKenzie Daniel, author of the Poor Cousin, &c.; Price 25 cents.; Mary Buchanan or Inishairlach; Price 25 cents.

Georgiana Hammond, by the author of the Poor Cousin; the Dark of Doona; the Female Blue Beard, by Eugene Sue; the Wandering Jew, by Eugene Sue.

The Image of his Father, or one boy is more trouble than a dozen girls, by the author of whom to marry; Price 25 cents; the Commander of Malta; Archibald Werner, or the Brothers Revenge; a Man's Foe, or Love of Money, by Douglass Jerrold; the Salamander, by E. Sue.

Also, Marryatt's Novels; the First step to Crime, or the Bottle; Jack Ariel, "or the life on board" an East Indiaman.

The Business Man's Almanac for 1850—Containing useful information for merchants, mechanics, manufacturers and business men generally. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.

Twelve Valuable Negroes for Sale.—Will be sold at the Court House in Wilmington, on Saturday the 15th day of this month, the following Negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls. The terms of sale will be three months, notes with approved security, bearing interest from date; purchasers will be allowed to substitute their notes in either of the Banks at Fayetteville, if desired.

R. M. PEARSON, Ex.'r
of JOHN S. PEARSON, Dec'd.

Dec. 7, 1849 13-2t

NEGROES WANTED.—Having returned again to Wilmington, for the purpose of purchasing a large number of negroes, and will remain here permanently until the latter part of next Spring, I am now in market to pay the highest CASH prices for slaves, Male or Female, from 12 to 30 years of age. Those having such property for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on me first, before making a sale, as from my facilities in selling in the South, I can pay the highest price, and for good sound merchantable property, will not be overbid by any in the business.

Also some Coopers, Bricklayers, Carpenters and Blacksmiths. Apply for me at the Carolina Hotel.

Sept. 7, 1849. [52-tf] ANSLEY DAVIS.

FISH.—12 kegs A. 1. Fish Roes, just received. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1849.

BACON, per pound.				NAVAL STORES.	
Hams	9	a	10	Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.	
Middlings	7	a	8	Yellow Dip	2 05 a 0 00
Shoulders	6	a	7	Virgin Dip	0 00 a 0 00
Hog round	7	a	8	Hard	1 30 a 1 35
Western	5	a	7	Tar	0 00 a 1 00
BEANS, per bush.				Pitch	0 00 a 1 00
White	60	a	75	Rosin, No. 1, 1 25	a 2 25
BEESWAX.				Do. No. 2, 0 75	a 1 00
Per pound	18	a	00	Do. No. 3, 88	a 70
BUTTER,				Spirits Turp., per gallon	a 26
Per pound	15	a	20	Varnish, per gal.	30 a 22
BEER, per bbl.				OIL, per gallon.	
N. Mess	12 50	a	14 00	Sperm	75 a 1 37
Do. Prime	7 00	a	9 00	Linseed	00 a 0 00
BEEF CATTLE,				Neats Foot	00 a 0 00
Per 100 lbs.	3 00	a	4 00	PEAS, per bushel.	
CORN,				Ground	85 a 95
Per bushel	00	a	65	Black Eye	60 a 65
Meal, bush	60	a	52½	Cow	65 a 75
COFFEE, per lb.				PORK, per barrel.	
Rio	10½	a	11	Nor. Mess	12 00 a 12 50
St. Domingo	9	a	9½	No. Prime	9 50 a 10 00
Laguyra	10	a	11½	Fresh	4½ a 5
Cuba	10	a	11	POTATOES.	
Java	12	a	14	Irish, bbl	1 75 a 2 00
CANDLES, per lb.				Sweet, bush	40 a 50
Tallow	13	a	16	POULTRY.	
Sperm	40	a	45	Chickens, live	16 a 20
Adamantine	31	a	32	Do. dead	20 a 25
EGGS, per doz.	15	a	18	Turkeys, live	45 a 65
FEATHERS,				Do. Head	50 a 75
Per pound	00	a	38	RICE, per 100 lbs.	
FLOUR, per barrel.				Clean, cask	3 00 a 3 25
Canal	7 00	a	7 50	Rough

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1849.

Letter from General Cass.

When Gen. Cass passed through New York lately, on his way to Washington City, a number of his political and personal friends, tendered him the compliment of a public dinner. In answer to the invitation, he wrote the following letter, to the concluding paragraph of which we call attention. It breathes a broad American spirit, about which there is neither sectional bitterness nor personal animosity. Such spirit, pervading the leading minds of the country, affords the best guarantee for the perpetuity of our institutions, and the impartial administration of the powers arising under them:

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1849.

Gentlemen—I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, by the offer of a public dinner; and while I decline the invitation, which I trust you will excuse me for doing, I cannot withhold the expression of my feelings for such a testimonial of regard from the Democracy of this great city. I shall cherish it with grateful recollection during my life.

I thank you, also, for the favorable terms in which you have been pleased to allude to my position and services. These, I am very sensible, have few claims to consideration, but such as are derived from your kind partiality. An emigrant to the West, in early youth, the better portion of my life has been passed in that great contest with nature, in which the forest has given way, and an Empire has arisen, already among the most magnificent creations of human industry and enterprise. Placed in a geographical position to exert a powerful influence upon the duration of this Confederacy of Republics; attached to the Union, and to the whole Union; and attached equally to the principles of freedom, and to the constitution by which these are guarded and secured, should the time ever come,—as I trust it will not—and come whence and why it may, when dissolution shall find advocates, and the hand of violence shall attempt to sever the bond that holds us together, the West will rise up as one man, to stay a deed so fatal to the cause of liberty here and throughout the world—aye, and it will be stayed. Success can never hallow the effort. If we are not struck by judicial blindness, we shall hold on to the constitution with a tenacity defying time and accident, thanking the God of our fathers, and our own God, for political institutions which have secured to us a greater measure of national prosperity than it has ever been the lot of any people before us to enjoy.

We have but one danger to fear. As to military power and the general corruption of manners and morals, causes to which history attributes the fall of many republics in ancient and modern days—I believe, if they are not the last, they are among the last of the evils we have to apprehend. Our future would be all the patriot could desire, if that future contained no other seeds of danger than these. The prophetic sagacity of Washington foresaw and foretold the true danger which threatens us; the danger of sectional interests and passions arraying one portion of the Union against another. A spirit of compromise was necessary to create this confederation, and it is equally necessary to preserve it in its integrity and efficiency. When questions come deeply affecting the country, and dividing it by geographical lines, then comes the time of trial, which no true American can contemplate without anxiety. It is seldom that such issues can be presented, when mutual forbearance is not dictated alike by duty and wisdom.

If one half of a great country, abandoning all other differences of opinion, is unanimous in its sentiments upon any measure of internal policy, locally affecting itself, its citizens should meet from their countrymen of the other section kindness, and not denunciation; argument, and not recrimination: and a desire to reconcile conflicting opinions, as harmoniously as is compatible with the nature of the controversy. No such views respecting their rights or their position can be so held by an extensive community without the existence of forcible considerations, which call for a careful inquiry and for a wise, as well as a kind, decision. In this spirit should sectional questions be discussed, and if they are so they will bring with them no danger, but will furnish additional motives for union, and will contribute powerfully to our strength and prosperity.

I am, gentlemen, with great regard, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

Campbell P. White, Henry M. Weston, Esqs., and others.

A Word to the Wise.

The Boston Cronotype of a late date says—"In conversation yesterday, with a gentleman of our acquaintance, he assured us that it was his firm belief that advertising in the papers prevented his utter failure in business. He stated that some months ago he was very much pressed for funds to meet his payments, and what was worse, his business instead of improving, was rather retrograding, so that his prospects for the future were anything but flattering. He had never advertised his place at all, and by way of experiment, and as a last resort, determined to appropriate a certain amount for that purpose, and consequently commenced advertising in the most extensively circulated dailies in the city, and our own among the rest. To his great surprise he soon found that new customers appeared daily, and in a very short time he was able to make his payments promptly, and his business has continued to increase rapidly ever since.

The Pittsburgh Gazette copies the foregoing, and remarks: *Remember this*—the man whose business has a fair proportion of capital at its foundation, who never engages in uncertain speculations, and who advertises judiciously and freely, *never fails!* The wants of those requisites will endanger his situation, but the want of advertising is the greatest want of the three. A judicious man, with little or no capital, by a free use of advertising may prosper and create capital, while the man with capital, who neglects advertising will find his business gradually declining, and his capital diminishing year by year. These statements are verified by the experience of thousands. *Fifty dollars a year spent in advertising, is of more value to a business man than three thousand dollars additional capital.*"

In copying the above, we have had two objects in view: One, to arouse the attention of those business men whose eyes have not yet been opened to the benefits to be derived from advertising in the papers of the most extensive circulation in the town and surrounding country, from which they expect to receive their support; and the other to express our admiration of the remarkable disinterestedness of a number of business men in our community, with whom it seems to be a matter of conscience to avoid having their advertisements appear in the columns of the *Journal*. It is clearly a case of conscience, for upon no other grounds can we understand why such a suicidal course of policy should be pursued by men who are, generally speaking, by no means deficient in acuteness where their own interest is concerned. As to whether their scruples extend to the trade which they might obtain from the readers of the *Journal*, who are mostly Democrats, or are confined to the *Journal* itself, we are unable to say. We leave that, as we do their conscientious scruples, all to themselves.—This, however, is a matter which concerns the business community even more than it does the proprietors of the *Journal*. Our chief attention is now, and always has been, directed to our circulation, from which alone a paper can derive any value as an advertising medium; and we think that, in maintaing such a medium, we confer a benefit upon the trade of Wilmington, by enabling her merchants and others to avail themselves of a circulation for their advertisements which they would not otherwise enjoy.

Our charges for advertising are *lower* than any paper of equal circulation in the State. An Editor in another county very recently remarked this to us, while settling with us for an advertisement which had been copied from his paper into ours. He stated that our charge was lower than that of any other paper into which it had been copied. These things are worthy of the consideration of all *sensible men*, who do not allow their *prejudices* to blind them to their own most obvious interests. Our recent arrangements, although designed to improve our paper in every respect, have been chiefly made with reference to this branch of business, and we are prepared to accommodate all whose good sense leads them to accommodate themselves through our advertising columns. "A word to the wise," &c.

From the Washington Union.

Thirty-First Congress.

As a matter of convenient reference, as well as for general information, we give below the names of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives, constituting the Thirty-first Congress, with their respective party designations. For the alphabetical list of the members of the House of Representatives we are indebted to our worthy friend, Major B. B. FRENCH, of this city, for whose accuracy in these matters the public have an ample guaranty in the fact that he has for many years been connected with the House in the capacity of principal clerk:

SENATE.

	Term expires		Term expires
ALABAMA.		MICHIGAN.	
Benjamin Fitzpatrick	1853	Lewis Cass	1851
William R. King	1855	Alpheus Felch	1853
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Wm K Sebastian	1853	Thomas H Benton	1851
Solon Borland	1855	David R Atchison	1855
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Roger S Baldwin	1851	John P Hale, (F S.)	1853
Truman Smith	1855	Moses Norris, jr.	1855
DELAWARE.		NEW YORK.	
John Wales	1851	Daniel S Dickinson	1851
Presley Spruance	1853	*William H Seward*	1855
FLORIDA.		NEW JERSEY.	
David L Yulee	1851	*Wm L Dayton*	1851
Jackson Morton	1855	*Jacob W Miller*	1853
GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
John M Berrien	1853	*Willie P Mangum*	1833
Wm C Dawson	1855	*George E Badger*	1855
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
Jesse D Bright	1851	*Thomas Corwin*	1851
James Whitcomb	1855	SALMON P CHASE, (F S.)	1855
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Stephen A Douglas	1853	Daniel Sturgeon	1851
James Shields	1855	*James Cooper*	1855
IOWA.		RHODE ISLAND.	
George W Jones	1853	*Albert C Greene*	1851
Augustus C Dodge	1855	*John H Clarke*	1853
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Joseph R Underwood	1853	John C Calhoun	1853
Henry Clay	1855	A P Butler	1855
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
Solomon U Downs	1853	Hopkins L Turney	1851
Pierre Soule	1855	*John Bell*	1853
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin	1851	Thomas J Rusk	1851
James W Bradbury	1853	Sam Houston	1853
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Daniel Webster	1851	*Samuel S Phelps*	1851
John Davis	1853	*William Upham*	1853
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
Benjamin C Howard	1851	James M Mason	1851
James A Pearce	1855	Robert M T Hunter	1853
MISSISSIPPI.		WISCONSIN.	
Jefferson Davis	1851	Henry Dodge	1851
Henry S Foote	1853	Isaac P Walker	1855

Total 60. Democrats 34. Federalists 24. Free Soil 2.

HOUSE.

Alphabetical List of Members of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Whigs designated with an asterisk, (*).

Nathaniel Albertson, Ia,
H P Alexander,* N Y,
CHAS ALLEN, (F S W.) Mass,
Robt J Alston,* Ala,
Josiah M Anderson,* Tenn,
George R Andrews,* N Y,
Wm S Ashe, N C,
George Ashmun,* Mass,
Thomas H Averett, Va,
Thomas H Bayly, Va,
Edward D Baker,* Ill,
Wm V N Bay, Mo,
J M H Beale, Va,
Wm H Bissell, Ill,
Kinsley S Bingham, Mich,
Thomas S Bocock, Va,
David A Bokee,* N Y,
Walter Booth, Ct,
Richard J Bowie,* Md,
Linn Boyd, Ky,
Franklin W Bowdon, Ala,
James B Bowlin, Mo,
Daniel Breck,* Ky,
George Briggs,* N Y,
Albert G Brown, Miss,
William J Brown, Ia,
James Brooks,* N Y,
A W Buel, Mich,
Armistead Burt, S C,
Henry Burnett,* N Y,
Lorenzo Burrows,* N Y,
Chester Butler,* Pa,
Thomas B Butler,* Ct,
E Carrington Cabell,* Fla,
George Alfred Caldwell, Ky,
J P Caldwell,* N C,
LEW D CAMPBELL, (F S W) O,
Joseph Cable, O,
David K Carter, O,
Joseph Casey,* Pa,
Samuel Calvin,* Pa,
Joseph R Chandler,* Pa,
Chauncey F Cleveland, Ct,
Charles E Clarke,* N Y,
Thomas L Clingman,* N C,
Howell Cobb, Ga,
Williamson R W Cobb, Ala,
Harmon S Conger,* N Y,
W F Colcock, S C,
Charles M Conrad,* La,
Moses R Corwin,* O,
Orasmus Cole,* Wis,
JOHN CROWELL, (F S W,) O,
John R J Daniel, N C,
E Deberry,* N C,
M M Dimick, Pa,
Jesse C Dickey,* Pa,
David T Disney, O,
Jas F Dixon,* R I,
James D Doty, Wis,
William Duer,* N Y,
James H Duncan,* Mass,
Cyrus L Dunham, Ia,
C DURKEE, (F S D,) Wis,
H A Edmundson, Va,
Alexander Evans,* Md,
Nathan Evans,* O,
Andrew Ewing, Tenn,
W S Featherston, Miss,
Graham N Fitch, Ia,
Orrin Fowler,* Mass,
John Freedley,* Pa,
Thos J D Fuller, Me,
Meredith P Gentry,* Tenn,
Elbridge Gerry, Me,
Alfred Gilmore, Pa,
J R GIDDINGS, (F S W.) O,
Rufus K Goodenow,* Me,
Daniel Gott,* N Y,
Herman D Gould,* N Y,
Willis A Gorman, Ia,
James S Green, Mo,
Joseph Grinnell,* Mass,
Ransom Halloway,* N Y,
Moses Hampton,* Pa,
Edward Hammond, Md,
Wm T Hamilton, Md,
H A Haralson, Ga,
Thomas C Hackett, Ga,
John H Harmanson, La,
Samson W Harris, Ala,
Isham G Harris, Tenn,
Thomas L Harris, Ill,
Andrew J Harlan, Ia,
Willard P. Hall, Mo,
Andrew R Hay,* N J,
Thomas S Haymond,* Va,
William Hebard,* Vt,
William Henry,* Vt,
Harry Hibbard, N H,
Henry W Hilliard,* Ala,
Moses Hoagland, O,
Isaac E Holmes, S C,
John W Houston,* Del,
Alexander R Holliday, Va,
JOHN W HOWE, (F S W.) Pa,
Volney E Howard, Texas,
David Hubbard, Ala,
WM F HUNTER, (F S W,) O,
Samuel W Inge, Ala,
W T Jackson,* N Y,
James L Johnson,* Ky,
Andrew Johnson, Tenn,
Robert W Johnson, Ark,
George W Jones, Tenn,
Michael W Kerr, Ind,
Daniel Kaufmann, Texas,
John B Kerr,* Md,
Daniel P King,* Mass,
George G King,* R I,
John A King,* N Y,
PRESTON KING, (F S D,) N Y,
James G King,* N J,
Thomas Butler King,* Ga,
Emile La Sere, La,
Shepherd Leffler, Iowa,
LEWIS C LEVIN, (N A.) Pa,
Nathaniel S Littlefield, Me,
John A McClernand, Ill,
James McDowell, Va,
Joseph E McDonald, Ia,
Edward W McGaughey,* Ia,
Thomas McKissock,* N Y,
Jas X McLanahan, Pa,
Robert M McLane, Md,
Finis E McLean,* Ky,
F M McMullin, Va,
John McQueen, S C,
William McWillie, Miss,
Horace Mann,* Mass,
Job Mann, Pa,
Humphrey Marshall,* Ky,
John C Mason, Ky,
Oliver B Mattison,* N Y,
James S Meacham,* Vt,
Richard K Meade, Va,
John K Miller, O,
John S Milson, Va,
Henry D Moore,* Pa,
Charles S Morehead,* Ky,
Jonathan D Morris, O,
Isaac E Morse, La,
Jeremiah Morton,* Vt,
William Nelson,* N Y,
Henry Nes,* Pa,
William A Newell,* N J,
Andrew J Ogle,* Pa,
Edson B Olds, O,
James L Orr, S C,
John Otis,* Me,
David Outlaw,* N C,
Allen F Owen,* Ga,
Richard Parker, Va,
Charles H Peaslee, N H,
Lucius B Peck, Vt,
Isaac Pierson,* Mo,
J Phillips Phœnix,* N Y,
Emery D Potter, O,
Paulus Powell, Va,
Harvey Putnam,* N Y,
Charles W Pitman,* Pa,
David Rumsey,* N Y,
Robert R Reed,* Pa,
Gideon O Reynolds,* N Y,
Wm A Richardson, Ill,
Elijah Risley,* N Y,
John Robins, jr, Pa,
John L Robinson, Ia,
Jos M ROOT, (F S W,) O,
Robert L Rose,* N Y,
Thomas Ross, Pa,
Julius Rockwell,* Mass,
W A Sackett,* N Y,
John H Savage, Tenn,
Calhoun Sawtelle, Me,
Robert C Schenck,* O,
Alex M Schermerhorn,* N Y,
John S Schooleraft,* N Y,
James A Seddon, Va,
Enos G Spalding,* N Y,
William Sprague,* Mich,
Frederick P Stanton, Tenn,
Richard H Stanton, Ky,
Augustine H Shepherd,* N C,
Edward Stanly,* N C,
Alexander H Stephens,* Ga,
Thaddeus Stevens,* Pa,
Charles Stetson, Me,
William Strong, Pa,
Peter H Silvester,* N Y,
Charles Sweetzer, O,
John L Taylor,* O,
James H Thomas, Tenn,
James Thompson, Pa,
Jacob Thompson, Miss,
John B Thompson,* Ky,
William Thompson, Iowa,
John R Thurman,* N Y,
Robert Toombs,* Ga,
AMOS TUCK, (F S.) N H,
Walter Underhill,* N Y,
John Van Dyke,* N J,
A W Venable, N C,
Samuel F Vinton,* O,
Hiram Waldin, N Y,
Goren P Waldo, Ct,
Daniel Wallace, S C,
Albert G Watkins,* Tenn,
M J Welborn, Ga,
John Wentworth, Ill,
Hugh White,* N Y,
W A Whitlesey, O,
Isaac Wildrick, N J,
Christopher H Williams,* Te,
DAVID WILMOT, (F S D,) Pa,
James Wilson,* N H,
Robert C Winthrop,* Mass,
Amos E Wood, O,
J A Woodward, S C,
Thomas R Young, Ill.

DEATH OF CAMPBELL, THE POET.—A writer in the North British Review gives a touching description of the closing scene of CAMPBELL'S earthly career. A contemporary well remarks that, to utter the sentiment printed in italics below, furnishes the best commentary upon the purity of the life he had spent:

On the 16th he was able to converse more freely; but his strength had become more reduced, and being assisted to change his posture, he fell back in the bed insensible. Conversation was carried on in the room in whispers: and Campbell uttered a few sentences so unconnected, that his friends were doubtful whether he was conscious or not of what was going on in his presence, and had recourse to an artifice to learn. One of them spoke of the poem of Hohenlinden, and pretending to forget the author's name, said he had heard it was by a Mr. Robinson. CAMPBELL saw the trick, was amused, and said playfully, but in a calm and distinct tone, 'No; it was one THOM. CAMPBELL.' The poet had—as far as a poet can—become for years indifferent to posthumous fame. In 1838, five years before this time, he had been speaking to some friends in Edinburg on the subject. 'When I think of the existence which shall commence, when the stone is laid over my head how can literary fame appear to me—to any one—but as nothing. *I believe, when I am gone, justice will be done to me in this way—that I was a pure writer. It is an inexpressible comfort, at my time of life, to be able to look back and feel that I have not written one line against religion or virtue.*"

RICH.—It takes the Parisian journalists to invent ingenious stories and piquant anecdotes. Here is an item from a French paper, which is unique and characteristic in the last degree: "There exists at Rheims an old man who has made a large fortune by lending money at a rate higher than the law allows. Having been implicated in an affair of usury, he was in danger of trial, and hung himself. He was however cut down, and having seen the rope lying on the floor cut in two, exclaimed, 'Why spoil a new rope by cutting it? could you not unite it?'"

Agricultural.

From the Albany Cultivator.

The Relations of Science to Agriculture.

We copy the following from the last No. of the Journal of the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. It was written by Dr. ANDERSON, chemist to the Society, and its practical and common sense view of the subject will commend it to the attention of our readers:

The application of science to agriculture is a subject on which so much has been said and written, during the last few years, and which has occupied so much of the attention of the agricultural public, that it may seem superflous to add to what has already been penned. It has always appeared to me, however, that there are still many points of great importance for the practical man to consider, which have either never been sufficiently prominently presented to his view, or which, from their being less striking, or perhaps less enticing, have been allowed to fall into the background, and have hence led to a certain amount of misapprehension in regard to the exact position of science and its relations to practice. Such misapprehensions it would be desirable, under any circumstances, to dispel; but now that the Highland and Agricultural Society has actively taken up the prosecution of agricultural chemistry, it is of primary importance that the farmer and the chemist should come to a distinct understanding with regard to the mutual bearings of scientific and practical agriculture—the manner in which they can be made to assist one another—and, what is of all others the most important point, how can they be made to co-operate, so as to establish on a firm basis the general principles of agricultural science, which must necessarily be the first step towards the development of scientific practice. Under these circumstances, I have thought that I might advantageously refer very shortly to some of these matters, and point out what we are in future to expect from the application of chemistry to agriculture, the more especially as it is not very difficult to perceive that the interest which attached to it has somewhat abated with the general public, though I believe it to be undiminished with our most active and intelligent practical men.

This very diminution in the interest attaching to chemical agriculture, I believe to be mainly founded on one of the most serious apprehensions—serious alike to agriculture and to chemistry—with which we have now to contend; and that is, the erroneous and altogether extravagant expectations which some persons entertained, regarding the extent and rapidity of the influence which chemistry is likely to exert upon agriculture. To hear them talk of it, one might almost imagine that chemistry, as by the wand of a magician, is at once to spread fertility over our barren moors, and raise abundant crops where nothing ever grew before; and that the chemist can, by a few simple experiments, determine with absolute precision the circumstances under which the farmer must go to work, so as to produce an abundant crop. It needs not to be mentioned that such views are the exception, not the rule; but, between this extreme case and those likely to be fulfilled, there are many expectations which, with less apparent extravagance, are equally beyond the powers of chemistry in its present imperfect state, and involve questions which, if they ever can be answered, must await the advance of pure science to a point much beyond that to which it has yet attained. Nor is it, perhaps, matter of much surprise that such expectations should have been entertained, as it must be admitted that the general public is not in a position to estimate correctly the extent of the benefits which it is likely to derive from the application of science to any art; and, unfortunately, in the present instance, it has been misled by the far too laudatory terms in which the application of chemistry to agriculture was talked of some years ago. Hopes were then excited which, to those intimately acquainted with chemistry, it was very evident could not be sustained, but which the enthusiastic embraced at once; only, however, when they were disappointed, to abandon as worthless, the whole science itself, along with the unobtrusive modicum of real progress, which was altogether lost sight of amidst the ruins of their lofty expectations. Even those who take a more cautious and sober view of the progress of agricultural chemistry, are apt to be led into expectations greater than facts justify, by the extraordinary progress which the application of chemistry has effected in some other arts; such, for instance, as the art of bleaching and the manufacture of soda, which chemistry, by one great stride, raised from the state of primitive rudeness, in which they had existed almost from time immemorial, to one at least of comparative perfection. Such facts may lead us at first sight to expect that the application of chemistry to agriculture should be followed by equally rapid results; but a little further consideration seems to point out a very material difference between such arts and the cultivation of the soil. In such a case as the manufacture of soda, for instance, and, indeed, in all those in which the application of science has produced the most marked results, the chemist has presented to him for solution a definite and circumscribed problem, involving the mutual relations of some three or four different substances; and he is able to trace the changes which the coal, common salt, and lime employed, undergo, from the commencement of the process through each successive step, until the soda is obtained in the perfect state; but in the art of agriculture, each question frequently involves, not one, but many problems, connected with the highest and most abstruse doctrines of the science, in which not merely chemical forces, but the far more recondite phenomena of life, come into play, and in which the investigations of the chemist are carried on, and his conclusions tested under the influence of weather, climate, and many other perturbing causes.

The extreme complexity of the problems with which agricultural chemistry has to deal, may be conceived from the fact that most plants contain from twelve to fifteen different substances, all essential to their existence, the relations of which must be investigated before definite views can be obtained regarding the changes which go on in the organism of the plant. These relations, moreover, are far more complicated than even the number of the elements alone would lead us to suppose: the single element of sulphur, for instance, which does not constitute more than two or three parts in the thousand of most plants, exists there in not less than three different forms of combination, in each of which it is as essential to the plant as those which form the great proportion of its bulk. Now, it must be sufficiently manifest, that questions involving elements of such complexity are not to be solved as rapidly or easily as the far simpler problems of mineral chemistry, and that not merely on account of their superior complexity alone, but because, in the one case, theoretical chemistry sets us far on our way towards the solution, while in the other there is still a greater gap to be filled up, a whole mine of scientific facts to be worked out, before we are in the condition to approach sufficiently near the comprehension of these more complicated phenomena. In fact, the latter are not questions of *pure* chemistry, but are intimately interwoven with vegetable physiology—so much so, indeed, that in many instances it is scarcely possible to decide to which of these two sciences they ought strictly to belong. And it is just herein that their great difficulty consists, for there is nothing more certain, than that those questions which lie, so to speak, on the confines of two sciences, require for their successful investigation a high degree of development of both the sciences on which they depend. Now, chemistry is still far from having attained all that development of which it is capable, as the time during which it has been cultivated has not been sufficiently long to admit of much progress, except in special departments. Few of those who are not themselves chemists, are aware that the facts and doctrines of modern chemistry have been determined during little more than the last sixty years; and that, with few exceptions, all the laborious investigations of the older chemists, and, without exception, all their general doctrines, were then swept away, to be replaced by the science as it now exists; while organic chemistry, with which agriculture is more intimately connected, has been successfully prosecuted for not more than half that period.

To expect any *rapid* advances in the practical applications of agriculture, of chemistry in its present state, is manifestly unreasonable. The progress must necessarily be slow, in some instances almost imperceptible; and much must be done which at first sight the practical agriculturist may be inclined to consider altogether foreign to his object. Extended researches will frequently be requisite which do not directly lead to practical results—that is to say, which are not immediately convertible into an equivalent of current coin, but which are the foundation of such results, and form the starting point of perhaps a very different series of experiments, having an immediate bearing upon practice. It is of great importance that this should be distinctly understood and borne in mind, for it is by no means uncommon to suppose that nothing more is necessary than at once to convert scientific facts to practical purposes; while, so far from this being the case, the agricultural chemist has a two-fold duty to perform—he must both determine the scientific facts of agriculture, and eliminate from them the practical conclusions to which they lead. It may, perhaps, be said that the establishment of these facts falls within the province of the pure chemist. But if this principle were to be acted upon, the progress of chemical agriculture would be slow indeed; for the investigations of the pure chemist lead him now, and are likely for a very long period to lead him, in directions very remote from those most likely to afford the materials which the agricultural chemist requires to work upon. The latter would, therefore, require to sit idly waiting till the former supplied him with facts, which his own exertions would have enabled him to ascertain. Nay, the agricultural chemist may even do a better service to agriculture, by pursuing the investigation of those apparently theoretical subjects, than by directing himself to those which seem to have the most immediate practical bearings.

There is another point on which there has been a good deal of misunderstanding between the chemist and the agriculturist, which is intimately connected with the erroneous estimate of the extent and perfection of chemistry. It is not uncommonly supposed that the chemist is in the condition at once to solve, by the investigations of the laboratory, all such questions in practical agriculture as may be submitted to him—that he can determine, when nothing else can, why certain methods of cultivation are successful, others unsuccessful. It is just possible that he may in some instances be able to do this, but far more frequently his researches enable him not to state positively what is or what is not the case, but rather to draw a probable conclusion—to form, in fact, a hypothesis, which is not in itself a truth, but which must be further tested by experiment in the field, whereby it may be either confirmed or entirely refuted. Now, very unfortunately, this hypothesis is often taken for a positive statement; and when it turns out to be erroneous, it is immediately held up as an instance of the fallacy of science, by those who, not being themselves acquainted with the method of investigation by experiment, are unaware that all scientific facts are developed in such a manner. No one ever thinks of going fortuitously to work, when he proposes to determine a scientific fact. He first weighs all facts of a similar character, or having a bearing on the subject which he desires to elucidate, and then founds upon these a hypothesis, the truth or fallacy of which is to be tested by experiment.—Now, without any explanation, it has frequently happened that such hypothesis have been handed over to the practical man, whose field experiments having refuted them, he has forthwith abandoned the science which seemed to him to give erroneous results, not knowing that these results were only in progress of being arrived at by those very experiments which he was engaged in performing. The very same process has been employed in the application of science to every other art; but the difference between them and agriculture is, that, with the former, the hypothesis is formed and the experiments executed by the same person; in agriculture, the hypothesis must in many instances be handed over for experimental elucidation to the practical man. The many failures which are made in other arts remain unknown to all but those by whom they have been made, while in agriculture they become known to all and sundry; and by them it is not understood that, though these results are negative, they still serve to bring us all nearer to the truth.

And this leads me to observe, that the true manner in which chemical agriculture is to be advanced, is not merely by the exertions of the chemist, or the labors of the laboratory alone. It must be by the simultaneous efforts of science and of practice, each endeavoring to develope, with care, steadiness, and accuracy, the facts which fall within its province.—Nor must each pursue its own course irrespective of the other. They must go hand in hand, and, taking advantage of each other's experience, and avoiding all sort of antagonism, they must endeavor to co-operate for the elucidation of truth. The chemist and the practical man are, in fact, in the position to give each other most important assistance. The one may point out the conclusions to which his science, so far as it has gone, enables him to come; while the other may test these conclusions by experiment, or may be able, from his experience, at once to refute or confirm them. But it will not do to imagine that there is here either a triumph or a defeat. Such a spirit cannot be anything but injurious. It is rather to be looked upon as a fortunate state of matters, which, admitting of the examination of our own conclusions from two different points of view, directs us with the greater certainty in the path of truth.

For the development of agricultural chemistry in this manner, the Highland and Agricultural Society appears to me to possess peculiar advantages. It has within its own body a large number of members, who are both able and willing to assist in furthering its views in this direction by experiments in the field; and I am glad to say that some are actually already commenced, the results of which I hope, at no very distant period, to communicate to the Society.

As it may be interesting to the members of the Society to learn the nature of these investigations, I shall state very shortly the method in which we propose to pursue the work of the laboratory. Our plan is, as far as possible, independently of the ordinary analysis of manure and the like, to carry on two different classes of researches. 1st, extended investigations on subjects of interest and importance, and the completion of which must necessarily occupy a considerable period; 2d, shorter investigations of subjects of a more circumscribed character, which do not occupy so long a period; and 3d, subjects which, from their consisting of isolated portions, may be taken up in the intervals which occur in the investigations of other matters.

In the former of those classes of investigations we are now engaged with a series of experiments for the purpose of determining, as far as chemistry can, the relative feeding values of different grains, and other ordinary sorts of cattle food—our object being so to determine their values that the farmer may know what quantity of any given sort of food he ought to substitute for that he has ordinarily employed, when the price of the former falls so low as to make it advantageous to use it. In this way the farmer will be enabled to employ the produce of his own farm, in place of disposing of it at low rates, and purchasing foreign cake or other foods. The subject is one of considerable difficulty, but when completed it will, I hope, serve to throw some light upon the principles of successful feeding; and it is our intention to extend it to our root crops, and to the different sorts of grass employed for hay, as opportunity may offer.—Another question, now under investigation, is the alleged inferiority of the butter of cows fed with turneps grown with guano, to that of those fed with turneps grown with ordinary manure. I do not expect, however, that we shall be able to complete this till the close of the present season, as it was begun at too late a period to admit of our obtaining the turneps of the last crop in their best condition. Turneps, however, are now being grown both with and without guano, by means of which we shall be able to investigate this matter more fully than we have yet been able to do. In connection with the turnep crop, we have also made arrangements for determining the cause of the different feeding value of turneps grown in high and low districts, and the chemical department of which will be entered upon as soon as the turneps now being grown expressly for this purpose are ready.

The subjets belonging to the second and third classes are of too special a character to render it necessary for me here to go into any details regarding them. I shall only mention that one is a careful series of analysis of standard soils from different parts of Scotland—a thing which is much wanted; for, notwithstanding all that has been done in agricultural chemistry, we are still very far from having a correct knowledge of the constitution of the soils best adapted to different crops.

It will be seen, from what I have now mentioned, that we are occupied with a large amount of work, the satisfactory completion of which will require a considerable time, but from which, I trust, we shall obtain results alike creditable to the Society and advantageous to agriculture. Of this I entertain little doubt; but I may be permitted to observe, that my chief fear for agricultural chemistry is, that the constant craving after immediate results on the part of the agricultural public, may lead to the publication of hurriedly and imperfectly performed investigations. The chemist knows well how desirable it is to weigh and repeatedly to examine all his results, and to proceed cautiously and slowly; while the agriculturist, though in his own operations he is content to cast his seed upon the ground and wait patiently for the harvest, is too apt to imagine that the tree of science bears fruit at all seasons, though, in point of fact, the patient waiting for results is a most necessary element of scientific progress. If this error is avoided, I am convinced that good results will be obtained, and that all men will in time be convinced that the slow and careful determination of scientific facts is likely to become one of the most important assistants in the improvement of practical agriculture.

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